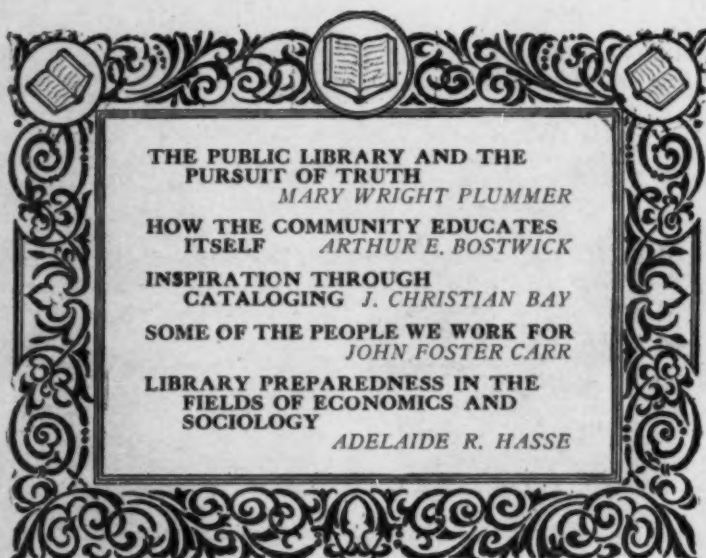


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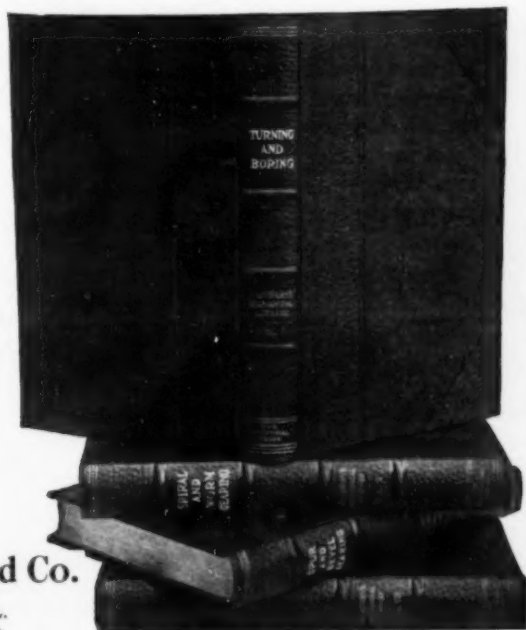
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*President-elect of the American Library Association, 1916-17, and Librarian of  
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 8

THE conference of 1916 marked the fortieth anniversary of the American Library Association, though the omission of meetings in 1878, 1880, and 1884, before annual meetings became the rule, made it only the thirty-eighth conference. Exceeding the great gathering at Washington in 1914, when attendance from the departmental libraries of the government swelled the recorded and estimated total to 1366, this proved the banner conference, the advance registration reaching 915 and the recorded attendance 1333, which figure will probably be swelled beyond 1400 after including by verification at the libraries, which is now proceeding, the many who came from the New York and Brooklyn and other nearby libraries in successive waves, but failed to register. The hotel management at the New Monterey left nothing to be desired, rivaling the ever memorable stay at Bretton Woods in 1909, and the Columbia and other overflow hotels were not less zealous in providing for the comfort and convenience of their library guests. To the New Jersey and local committees great credit is due and the latter was admirably supported by the municipality of Asbury Park which co-operated in proffering abundant entertainments, while the journey to Princeton marked the red letter day of high festival. To all our hosts—and there were hosts—all thanks were due, and they were heartily accorded.

THE one regret of the conference was the absence of the president, Miss Mary W. Plummer, but the sorrow at the lack of her gracious presence was lessened by word of her advancing convalescence from the long illness which began at the very time of her election to the presidency. She had written her address, which touched a high level

of inspiration and despite her apologies was as finished and charming as is usual in her writing. The affectionate message to her expressed unanimous and genuine feeling. Messages of appreciation to Melvil Dewey and to the widow of Frederick Leyboldt, and the presentation of a loving cup to R. R. Bowker, expressed the recognition by the association after forty years of success of the three men who initiated the call for the 1876 conference. Greetings were also sent to the other members of the A. L. A. who were present at the first conference. Fourteen of these are known to be living, the senior being the venerable William Ives of Buffalo—a co-worker with the lamented Larned—whose one hundredth birthday is nearly reached. The call initiated by the three men was sent out with the signatures of a score or more, then better known in library work, and brought together 103 persons, of whom 67 became members of the association. Between Justin Winsor's presidency and that of Miss Plummer the A. L. A. has reached the accession roll of 7231, of whom about 3200 are in active membership, more than two-fifths being registered at the Asbury Park conference. The success of the association in these forty years has been fully as great in all fields of library endeavor as this growth indicates and it is gratifying that so many of those who took part in the seed sowing have lived to see the harvest of the present.

THE message authorized to be sent to the Director of the National Library of Mexico, who had been named as one of the unofficial conferees to preserve peace, came from no bias of partisanship or lack of patriotism but was intended to mark the world-wide sympathies of American libra-

rians in promoting conditions of peace from which only can come that progress for which librarians are workers. One of the greatest of disappointments in the world war has been that just as librarians were doing their part in weaving ties of international sympathy, such kindly and helpful folk as Mr. Tedder of London, M. Otlet of Brussels, Dr. Schwenke of Berlin, Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger of Moscow and Prof. Biagi of Florence should suddenly find themselves enemies instead of friends. Canada and the United States are such close friends that their librarians are together in the American Library Association; and although Mexico is separated by another tongue, there is every desire that the people of the third nation on this continent, though far behind in that development of which modern libraries are the exponent, should remain friendly with the other powers and peacefully work out the salvation of her people partly through the development of schools and libraries such as we enjoy. The attention of the Council was called to several plans on foot in Europe to develop popular education in some of the warring countries by the adaptation of the American library system to foreign needs, and though action at the present moment seemed inopportune, a committee was charged with the consideration of such co-operation as might later prove practicable.

---

THE Council held only one session, for the "open session" was in reality a general meeting of the Association, except for Mr. Brett's paper left over from the program of the first session and, despite its importance, read to a diminuendo accompaniment of a departing audience. This was a pity, for Mr. Brett's treatment of relations with the book trade was a candid and common sense presentation which should have had full discussion, especially in view of pending legislation. The actual meeting of the

Council showed how important Council meetings may become, for Mr. Dudgeon's report of lack of progress by the Council committee on library insurance led to an animated and useful discussion in detail on this subject. Whether a large library system should be self-insured as part of a municipal plant of buildings and equipment, whether individual libraries should take out fire insurance for building, books and catalog together or separately, employers' liability, accident to public, boiler and elevator insurance, forms of policy with respect to co-insurance and concurrent insurance, library loans and special riders, fire drill and safe-guarding without alarming the public, the best means of fire prevention and the best apparatus for quenching small fires without injury to books,—these were among the practical points touched upon in the discussion, which should stimulate the committee on insurance to a comprehensive and practical report next year.

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THE several papers from writers outside the library profession were well and in some cases enthusiastically received, but we repeat that the value of conferences, national, state or local, is not in this, however entertaining, but in the practical or inspirational contributions which evoke discussion. For the most part the sessional programs which were always crowded, did not permit this, and large attendance in a great hall does not promote it. But that this difficulty can be overcome was shown in the children's librarians session in the Auditorium, where the four addresses, none over long, were followed, thanks to Miss Andrus' clever presiding, by a real discussion all about the hall, which was alike entertaining, informing, and helpful. All library conferences would be the better if speaking were limited to half the time and the other half of the session were given to such experience meetings as that on work and books for children.



## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE PURSUIT OF TRUTH\*

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER, *President of the American Library Association and Principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library*

It would seem impossible in a year such as the past year has been, with its overturnings and upheavals, not only of material things but of ideals and of what had seemed moral certainties, that we should spend the time of our annual meeting in the discussion of small or esoteric questions. These crises in life show us the littleness of little things, the subserviency of technique; make us feel through the pull of events our connection with the rest of the world, and even with the universe; take us out of our professional selves and make us conscious of more inclusive selves. And they make us see, as perhaps even we have not seen before, that our profession has a not insignificant part to play in world matters. Hence, we have chosen as our general theme for the conference, "The public library and democracy."

Whichever theory we may hold of the constitution of this world of men, whether we believe that the actions of man are the results of free-will or are determined for him by powers and causes over which he has no control, civilization is based practically on the former doctrine. The game has rules, we say, but within the rules man is free. If this were not the consensus of opinion, why laws and ordinances, and punishments or rewards? Why praise or blame, renown or ignominy? Why take anyone to task for what he cannot help doing or saying? Why bestow the laurel or even the martyr's palm, when owing to the unknown forces of the past and present, the victor or the martyr could not have chosen otherwise than to do as he did? If the test of a doctrine's truth or value is that it "works," as our great pragmatist has expressed it, then we must accept the doctrine of free-will as our working basis until we find something better that also works. In

other words, we are given as guide-posts, general principles arrived at by the accumulated experience and wisdom of mankind; as a goal, many of us would still say, the Kingdom of Heaven on earth; as a motive power, a certain constraint to go forward toward this goal, felt more strongly by some than by others, consciously felt perhaps by few, absolutely ignored by almost no one. With these indications we are given the liberty to govern ourselves, be the arrival at the goal early or late, the journey steady or interrupted, or marked by retrogressions. No compulsion is used, except that constant, mostly unrealized constraint; no punishment, except natural and inevitable consequences, follows the breaking of the rules.

What is this but the method after which democracy strives? A long way after, let it be granted. Still it moves and it faces that way, toward the goal of individual self-government by way of collective self-government. Doubtless, if we gave the enlightened few full sway, many things would be better done, better understood; but the things that such sway would take away are greater than the things it would give. Outer peace and harmony and efficiency do not mean inner conditions of the same kind necessarily, and if they are forced upon us they generally mean quite the contrary.

Doubts of democracy, its value as compared with the value of other forms of government, bitter criticisms of its weaknesses, disbelief in the final accomplishment of its stated ends, are so commonly heard all about us that only a rooted faith that knows its reasons is sure of standing against the tide.

The believer in and the promoter of democracy in these days has need of a great patience, a firm conviction, a balanced mind. He needs to remember that the faults of democracy are the faults of human nature

\*Read at the first general session of the American Library Association at Asbury Park, June 26, 1916.

itself, and that for what all have done or helped to get done or hindered being done, all bear the consequences; while the faults of other forms of control are the faults of human nature plus those engendered by undue power or monopoly, and *all* abide by the results of what the *few* have done. We can correct our own mistakes, retrace our own missteps, but when they are the mistakes and missteps of others who have power over us, where is our remedy?

Out of democracy may evolve something greater and better than we have yet visioned, but as one watches the human tides all over the world, the rising of classes once submerged, the awakening of nations once shumbering or stupefied under an absolute sway of some kind, the call of the women of all civilized countries to be pressed into service, it is fair to believe that for years to come more democracy rather than less is the next number on the program, the next phase through which we must work to our goal. There are faults inherent in democracy; granted. We are beginning to see this, which is the first step toward correction. We are no longer satisfied with theoretical democracy; it must be applied; and if the theory does not work, so much the worse for the theory, for we begin to see that by the fruits of a democracy we are to know if it is real democracy.

The consciousness of power to improve, to amend what is wrong, is a great asset for any worker with vision. The knowledge that a great mass of uninterested, or unintelligent, or hazy-minded persons are to be waked up, stimulated, focussed, means that those having this knowledge are incited to keep everlastingly at it. The certainty that the world cannot go back, that there is no golden age to go back to and never was, that there is an inner urge which all obey consciously or unconsciously, which is bound to bring us all out into some better place if it is wisely guided; this certainty is an impelling force that cannot be resisted. One may step aside out of the movement and take refuge in a corner and call names at those who go forward, or turn one's back and take no further interest in the subsequent proceedings, and so may save one's own remaining years from dis-

turbance, perhaps, but it is useless to stand in the road and try to stem the tide; that is, useless in the long run. There are and there will be obstructions, but when the dam breaks the cumulated movement will be all the greater and swifter and more damage will be done.

The great dangers of a democracy are ignorance and fear; the fear born of ignorance. When, as children, we have learned that there is no such thing as the bogey we have been threatened with, we no longer fear it, and as we grow older and successive bogies are presented by those who, like the nurse or the unwise parent, would frighten us into doing their will, it is only intelligence, it is only the knowing and the power to think and reason that can divest us of successive fears. The majority of us are very bold in proclaiming our ideals, but when in order to reach desirable things we find we must go through phases and periods of disorder and confusion and even danger, we back down, appalled by the bogies which our opponents assure us are permanent evils and not necessary incidents of progress. To get *to* things, we must go *through* things, and the real democrat is he who is not dismayed, who even if shocked or disappointed realizes that he is meeting the phantasms that stand threatening before every stronghold of reaction to be taken and before every goal of progress to be reached.

What has all this to do with libraries? This: that free-will to choose must be based upon a knowledge of good and evil; access to all the factors for making choices must be free to the people of a democracy which can flourish and develop and improve only as it continues to make wise choices. The *free library* is one of the few places where education and wisdom can be obtained for preparation in the making of choices.

We speak of the pursuit of truth. The phrase is an unhappy one, suggesting the picture of truth fleeing before pursuers as the hare before the hounds, with the implication that when caught she also will be killed. The search for truth is better, though even that seems to imply that truth hides. It is hard indeed to find a phrase to describe the work of the seekers of truth.

There are, however, truths that are hidden; there are also truths that seem to flee as we approach, and it is, perhaps, truths rather than truth concerning which I should speak, and truths relative rather than truth absolute, for to Pilate's question, "What is truth?" there has been no answer but its echo. If truth could be condensed into a formula, a statement, or an assertion, we should all be able to have it and pursuit might cease with damaging results, for it is in the search that we gain "mightier powers for manlier use." Truths, however, may advantageously be found, for beyond each one lies another temptingly obscured, that incites further search. May it be possible that absolute truth is a composite, the sum of myriads of smaller or larger truths which may to some extent be compassed to the great advantages of mankind?

There have been, it is true, discoveries that have had to be set aside as knowledge grew and proved them only semblances; a fact that should tend to make all students humble and open-minded. Yet if the law of gravitation is not a law and the Darwinian theory is to be disproved, we are but set free for further study of the meaning of the phenomena on which these were based, and the universe does not become less interesting. Physical truths, the truths of the laboratory, are but one class of those that closely concern the human race. There are economic truths, intellectual truths, esthetic truths, spiritual truths to be sought. For the finding of these, observation, reflection, and concentration of thought are needed, but also a knowledge of truths previously found, of the reasoning previously employed, of facts already ascertained, of untruths set aside and discarded. And at this point, the library becomes the resource of all seekers after truth. Granted, that a large percentage of those who read in libraries are not so much seeking truth for itself as for their own advantage; yet, however or by whomever found, a truth is a truth and is bound to advantage the world sooner or later, if only as a point of departure. Indeed, this is the best use to which to put all truth, and so the seeker continues to seek and inspires others to seek.

We know that important physical laws

have been deduced and valuable powers secured to mankind, from the chance observation of some apparently unimportant fact, but we do not know how many times a reader has been put on the trail of a truth by some sentence in a book, around which shone to him a light invisible to others, nor how often the written word has produced the tense emotion in which great living truths are sensed and absorbed once and for all.

If the librarian could know, could not only know but realize, the power that is going forth from the books over which so many heads are bent, or which he gives out to be taken home, I know not whether he would be puffed up with pride or stunned with his responsibility. If he knew the paths of discovery, the inspired response to inspired words, the impulse toward or away from truth or truths, for which his books are accountable, would he have the strength to hold his hand, saying: "With the search for truth I must not interfere. Whatever my beliefs, whatever my convictions, whatever my apprehensions, I must have confidence in truth's power to take care of itself. I must trust the truth to make its own way"? Perhaps it is fortunate for truth that the librarian does not know the effects of his books and what is going on in the minds and hearts of their readers, for in every generation fear and distrust of the mental and spiritual processes of others are the drags on the wheels of the chariot that sets out in pursuit of truth.

The parent who cannot realize that the time has come for his child to walk alone and "dree its own weird," the teacher or preacher who does not recognize that his audience is ready for the undisguised truth as he can give it to them, the censor who suppresses facts that he considers inflammatory, the ruler who stamps out in his dominion unwelcome truths that are quickly contagious, are all saying in one way or another: "Truth must be protected; I will protect her by concealing what seem to me dangerous paths of thought, and I am the judge as to what is true and what is safe."

Truth is expansive and explosive. Where it cannot make its way gradually

and gently, it comes with the roar and the force of revolution. Every social class buttressed by distrust of the class above or below, acting with closed mind, refusing to let truth penetrate by the smallest chink, may look to see some day its fortifications flying upward in pieces, through the underground workings of the great explosive. If but one way is left open, the catastrophe may be avoided. Shall the public library be that way?

To all appearances, and by their own confession, the churches have failed so long to trust the truth and the people that now, when they do trust, they find themselves mistrusted, and it is only slowly and with infinite pains that they are building up again their congregations on a basis of sincerity and truth.

The schools of higher learning are now on trial, and the people are asking if and why plain truths or facts cannot be spoken in some of them. The press vacillates between suppression and over-emphasis, and we know beforehand which side a journal will take in a controversy and suspect the argument that has led to its choice. Governments professedly based upon fundamental truths deny those truths by their actions.

So far the American people have trusted the public library because more and more the public library has trusted the people. Where truths are being debated, no matter how strenuously, the people know that the library will give them both sides, that they may have all the material for a decision. On the shelves are the books and other records to disprove the misleading figures of one side or the other. If new scientific discoveries seem to connote changes in moral or religious belief, they must be met by new moral or religious discoveries, not by denials unsupported or refusals to consider or the suppression of the discovery. It is entirely possible, if we keep cool, that we may find the connotation to be only seeming.

Few librarians are entirely free in their movements when it comes to the choice of books. There may be a distrustful or prejudiced board member trying to exercise a biased censorship; there may be a timid

member afraid of a one-sided community, and books may have to be withdrawn as a sop to popular prejudice by order of the board. Whether or not there is really anything untrue in the book, it can safely be left to profit by the advertisement it gets in the contest—it is the library that loses, for some people begin to mistrust an institution that is afraid of a book, for a book cannot really and permanently damage truth. Even a temporary and seeming damage brings out at once the defenders of the other side and puts the question again to the forum. Most librarians have at some time or other been requested to withdraw certain books because of their untruth; but investigation of the books will almost invariably show that they have not attacked truth, but an institution. Much more to be dreaded than open assault upon the library's buying of books is the interpenetration of a public library's policy by insidious and gradual changes in its personnel, or in its rules, or in its guiding factors. Those who wish all argument for and against to have a fair field, need to be everlastingly vigilant to keep the umpire's mind and to have courage. "Nothing is lost that has not been yielded up," the German saying has it, and if the library will not give up its right, it cannot lose it, but it must also have the intelligence to know what is happening and where and how its right is being endangered.

Perhaps since the foundation of the world, ours is the first generation to demand facts, to be willing, in the main, to face facts however disconcerting, however disappointing, however shocking. All over the world men and women are refusing to live longer in a fool's paradise. "Let us hear the whole," is the cry; "let us know our real situation, so that we may make it better, so that we may no longer build on a false foundation," and there is no doubt that some terrible things are coming to light through the drama, through the novel, through the new contact between class and class, even through the falling out of thieves. We can no longer turn our backs on these in the Victorian manner, covering up the glimpses we have had and making believe we have seen nothing, or



putting a touch of legal salve upon a visible sore spot; too much has been shown. Face conditions, we must; learn the facts, we must; whoever or whatever is thereby discredited.

The schools give the citizen his tool, the ability to read; the free library and the press, the stage and the moving picture, and life itself give him his material for thought. Might the first four agencies combine to uphold the liberty of the adult citizen to know what concerns him and not

what it is judged best he should know by those who have interests to serve, however worthy these interests may seem, we should have the prime requisite for an enlightened democracy capable of infinite development.

The spirit of truth itself seems to be abroad in the world, speaking through manifold and different voices, and through the printed word. Is it not a wonderful grace that is offered to the public library, the opportunity to be and to continue truth's handmaid?

## HOW THE COMMUNITY EDUCATES ITSELF\*

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian, St. Louis Public Library*

IN endeavoring to distinguish between self-education and education by others, one meets with considerable difficulty. If a boy reads Mill's "Political economy" he is surely educating himself; but if after reading each chapter he visits a class and answers certain questions propounded for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has read it at all, or has read it understandingly, then we are accustomed to transfer the credit for the educative process to the questioner, and say that the boy has been educated at school or college. As a matter of fact, I think most of us are self-educated. Not only is most of what an adult knows and can do, acquired outside of school, but in most of what he learned even there he was self-taught. His so-called teachers assigned tasks to him and saw that he performed them. If he did not, they subjected him to discipline. Once or twice in a lifetime most of us have run up against a real teacher—a man or a woman that really played a major part in shaping our minds as they now are—our stock of knowledge, our ways of thought, our methods of doing things. These men have stood and are still standing (though they may have joined the great majority long ago) athwart the stream of sensation as it passes through us, and are determining what part shall be stored up, and where; what kind of action shall ultimately result from it. The influence of a good

teacher spreads farther and lasts longer than that of any other man. If his words have been recorded in books it may reach across the seas and down the ages.

There is another reason why the distinction between school education and self-education breaks down. If the boy with whom we began had any teacher at all it was John Stuart Mill, and this man was his teacher whether or not his reading of the book was prescribed and tested in a class-room. I would not have you think that I would abolish schools and colleges. I wish we had more of the right kind, but the chief factor in educative acquirement will still be the pupil.

So when the community educates itself, as it doubtless does and as it must do, it simply continues a process with which it has always been familiar, but without control, or under its own control. Of all the things that we learn, control is the most vital. What we are is the sum of those things that we do not repress. We begin without self-repression and have to be controlled by others. When we learn to exercise control ourselves, it is right that even our education should revert wholly to what it has long been in greater part—a voluntary process.

This does not mean that at this time the pupil abandons guidance. It means that he is free to choose his own guides and the place and method of using them. Some rely wholly on experience; others are wise enough to see that life is too short and too

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narrow to acquire all that we need, and they set about to make use also of that acquired by others. Some of these wiser ones use only their companions and acquaintances; others read books. The wisest are opportunists; they make use of all these methods as they have occasion. Their reading does not make them avoid the exchange of ideas by conversation, nor does the acquirement of ideas in either way preclude learning daily by experience, or make reflection useless or unnecessary.

He who lives a full life acquires ideas as he may, causes them to combine, change and generate in his own mind, and then translates them into action of some kind. He who omits any of these things cannot be said to have really lived. He cannot, it is true, fail to acquire ideas unless he is an idiot; but he may fail to acquire them broadly, and may even make the mistake of thinking that he can create them in his own mind.

He may, however, acquire fully and then merely store without change or combination; that is, he may turn his brain into a warehouse instead of using it as a factory.

And the man who has acquired broadly and worked over his raw material into a product of his own, may still stop there and never do anything. Our whole organism is subsidiary to action and he who stops short of it has surely failed to live.

Our educative processes, so far, have dwelt heavily on acquirement, somewhat lightly on mental assimilation and digestion, and have left action almost untouched. In these two latter respects, especially, is the community self-educated.

The fact that I am saying this here, and to you, is a sufficient guaranty that I am to lay some emphasis on the part played by books in these self-educative processes. A book is at once a carrier and a tool; it transports the idea and plants it. It is a carrier both in time and in space—the idea that it implants may be a foreign idea, or an ancient idea, or both. Either of its functions may for the moment be paramount; a book may bring to you ideas whose implantation your brain resists, or it may be used to implant ideas that are already present, as when an instructor uses

his own text book. Neither of these two cases represents education in the fullest sense.

You will notice that I have not yet defined education. I do not intend to try, for my time is limited. But in the course of my own educative processes, which I trust are still proceeding, the tendency grows stronger and stronger to insist on an intimate connection with reality in all education—to making it a realization that we are to do something and a yearning to be able to do it. The man who has never run up against things as they are, who has lived in a world of moonshine, who sees crooked and attempts what is impossible and what is useless—is he educated? I used to wonder what a realist was. Now that I am becoming one myself I begin dimly to understand. He certainly is not a man devoid of ideals, but they are real ideals, if you will pardon the bull.

I believe that I am in goodly company. The library as I see it has also set its face toward the real. What else is meant by our business branches, our technology rooms, our legislative and municipal reference departments? They mean that slow as we may be to respond to community thought and to do our part in carrying on community education, we are vastly more sensitive than the school, which still turns up its nose at efforts like the Gary system; than the stage, which still teaches its actors to be stogy instead of natural; even than the producers of the very literature that we help to circulate, who rarely know how even to represent the conversation of two human beings as it really is. And when a great new vehicle of popular artistic expression arises, like the moving picture, those who purvey it spend their millions to build mock cities instead of to reproduce the reality that it is their special privilege to be able to show. And they hire stage actors to show off their staginess on the screen—staginess that is a thousand times more stogy because its background is of waving foliage and glimmering water, instead of the painted canvas in front of which it belongs. The heart of the community is right. Its heroine is Mary Pickford. It rises to realism as one man. The

little dog who cannot pose, and who pants and wags his tail on the screen as he would anywhere else, elicits thunderous applause. The baby who puckers up its face and cries, oblivious of its environment, its always a favorite. But the trend of all this, these institutions cannot see. We librarians are seeing it a little more clearly. We may see it—we shall see it, more clearly still.

The self-education of a community often depends very closely on bonds of connection already established between the minds of that community's individual members. Sometimes it depends on a sudden connection made through the agency of a single event of overwhelming importance and interest. Let me illustrate what I mean by connection of this kind. For many years it was my duty to cross the Hudson river twice daily on a crowded ferry-boat, and it used to interest me to watch the behavior of the crowds under the influence of simple impulses affecting them all alike. I am happy to say that I never had an opportunity of observing the effect of complex impulses such as those of panic terror. I used particularly to watch, from the vantage point of a stairway whence I could look over their heads, the behavior of the crowd standing in the cabin just before the boat made its landing. Each person in the crowd stood still quietly, and the tendency was toward a loose formation to ensure comfort and some freedom of movement. At the same time each was ready and anxious to move forward as soon as the landing should be made. Only those in front could see the bow of the ferry-boat; the others could see nothing but the persons directly in front of them. When those in the front rank saw that the landing was very near they began to move forward; those just behind followed suit and so on to the rear. The result was that I saw a wave of compression, of the same sort as a sound-wave in air, move through the throng. The individual motions were forward but the wave moved backward. No better example of a wave of this kind could be devised. Now the actions and reactions between the air-particles in a sound waves are purely mechanical. Not so here.

There was neither pushing nor pulling of the ordinary kind. Each person moved forward because his mind was fixed on moving forward at the earliest opportunity, and because the forward movement of those just in front showed him that now was the time and the opportunity. The physical link, if there was one, properly speaking, between one movement and another was something like this: A wave of light, reflected from the body of the man in front, entered the eye of the man just behind, where it was transformed into a nerve impulse that reached the brain through the optic nerve. Here it underwent complicated transformations and reactions whose nature we can but surmise, until it left the brain as a motor impulse and caused the leg muscles to contract, moving their owner forward. All this may or may not have taken place within the sphere of consciousness; in the most cases it had happened so often that it had been relegated to that of unconscious cerebration.

I have entered into so much detail because I want to make it clear that a connection may be established between members of a group, even so casual a group as that of persons who happen to cross on the same ferry boat, that is so real and compelling, that its results simulate those of physical forces. In this case the results were dependent on the existence in the crowd of one common bond of interest. They all wanted to leave the ferry boat as soon as possible, and by its bow. If some of them had wanted to stay on the boat and go back with it, or if it had been a river steamboat where landings were made from several gangways in different parts of the boat, the simple wave of compression that I saw would not have been set up. In like manner the ordinary influences that act on men's minds trend in all sorts of directions and their results are not easily traced. Occasionally, however, there occurs some event so great that it turns us all in the same direction and establishes a common network of psychical connections. Such an event fosters community education.

We have lately witnessed such a phenomenon in the sudden outbreak of the great European War. Probably no person in the

community as we librarians know it remained unaffected by this event. In most it aroused some kind of a desire to know what was going on. It was necessary that most of us should know a little more than we did of the differences in racial temperament and aim among the inhabitants of the warring nations, of such movements as Pan-Slavism and Pan-Germanism, of the recent political history of Europe, of modern military tactics and strategy, of international law, of geography, of the pronunciation of foreign place-names, of the chemistry of explosives—of a thousand things regarding which we had hitherto lacked the impulse to inform ourselves. This sort of thing is going on in a community every day, but here was a catastrophe setting in motion a mighty brain-wave that had twisted us all in one direction. Notice now what a conspicuous rôle our public libraries play in phenomena of this kind. In the first place, the newspaper and periodical press reflects at once the interest that has been aroused. Where man's unaided curiosity would suggest one question it adds a hundred others. Problems that would otherwise seem simple enough now appear complex—the whole mental interest is intensified. At the same time there is an attempt to satisfy the questions thus raised. The man who did not know about the Belgian treaty, or the possible use of submarines as commerce-destroyers, has all the issues put before him with at least an attempt to settle them. This service of the press to community education would be attempted, but it would not be successfully rendered, without the aid of the public library, for it has come to pass that the library is now almost the only non-partisan institution that we possess; and community education, to be effective, must be non-partisan. The press is almost necessarily biased. The man who is prejudiced prefers the paper or the magazine that will cater to his prejudices, inflame them, cause him to think that they are reasoned results instead of prejudices. If he keeps away from the public library he may succeed in blinding himself; if he uses it he can hardly do so. He will find there not only his own side but all the others; if he has the ordi-

nary curiosity that is our mortal heritage he cannot help glancing at the opinions of others occasionally. No man is really educated who does not at least know that another side exists to the question on which he has already made up his mind—or had it made up for him.

Further, no one is content to stop with the ordinary periodical literature. The flood of books inspired by this war is one of the most astonishing things about it. Most libraries are struggling to keep up with it in some degree. Very few of these books would be within the reach of most of us were it not for the library.

I beg you to notice the difference in the reaction of the library to this war and that of the public school as indicative of the difference between formal educative processes, as we carry them on, and the self-education of the community. I have emphasized the freedom of the library from bias. The school is necessarily biased—perhaps properly so. You remember the story of the candidate for a district school who, when asked by an examining committeeman whether the earth was round or flat, replied, "Well, some says one and some t'other. I teach either round or flat, as the parents wish."

Now, there are books that maintain the flatness of the earth, and they properly find a place on the shelves of large public libraries. Those who wish to compare the arguments pro and con are at liberty to do so. Even in such a *res adjudicata* as this the library takes no sides. But in spite of the obliging school candidate, the school cannot proceed in this way. The teaching of the child must be definite. And there are other subjects, historical ones for instance, in which the school's attitude may be determined by its location, its environment, its management. When it is a public school and its controlling authority is really trying to give impartial instruction there are some subjects that must simply be skipped, leaving them to be covered by post-scholastic community education. This is the school's limitation. Only the policy of caution is very apt to be carried too far. Thus we find that in the school the immense educational drive of the European

War has not been utilized as it has in the community at large. In some places the school authorities have erected a barrier against it. So far as they are concerned the war has been non-existent. This difference between the library and the school appears in such reports as the following from a branch librarian:

"Throughout the autumn and most of the winter we found it absolutely impossible to supply the demand for books about the war. Everything we had on the subject or akin to it—books, magazines, pamphlets—were in constant use. Books of travel and history about the warring countries became popular—things that for years had been used but rarely became suddenly vitally interesting.

"I have been greatly interested by the fact that the high school boys and girls never ask for anything about the war. Not once during the winter have I seen in one of them a spark of interest in the subject. It seems so strange that it should be necessary to keep them officially ignorant of this great war because the grandfather of one spoke French and of another German."

Another librarian says:

"The war again has naturally stimulated an interest in maps. With every turn in military affairs, new ones are issued and added to our collection. These maps, as received, have been exhibited for short periods upon screens and they have never lacked an appreciative line of spectators, representing all nationalities."

One noticeable effect of the war in libraries has been to stimulate the marking of books, periodicals and newspapers by readers, especially in periodical rooms. Readers with strong feelings cannot resist annotating articles or chapters that express opinions in which they cannot concur. Pictures of generals or royalties are especially liable to defacement with opprobrious epithets. This feeling extends even to bulletins. Libraries received strenuous protests against the display of portraits and other material relating to one of the contesting parties without similar material on the other side to offset it.

"Efforts to be strictly neutral have not always met with success, some readers apparently regarding neutrality as synony-

mous with suppression of everything favorable to the opposite side. One library reports that the display of an English military portrait called forth an energetic protest because it was not balanced by a German one."

Such manifestations as these are merely symptoms. The impulse of the war toward community education is a tremendous one and it is not strange that it should find an outlet in all sorts of odd ways. The German sympathizer who would not ordinarily think of objecting to the display of an English portrait, and in fact would probably not think of examining it closely enough to know whether it was English or Austrian, has now become alert. His alertness makes him open to educative influences, but it may also show itself in such ways as that just noted.

Keeping the war out of the schools is of course a purely local phenomenon, to be deprecated where it occurs. The library can do its part here also.

"G. Stanley Hall believes that the problem of teaching the war is how to utilize in the very best way the wonderful opportunity to open, see and feel the innumerable and vital lessons involved." Commenting on this a children's librarian says: "The unparalleled opportunity offered to our country, and the new complex problems presented by these new conditions should make the children's librarian pause and take heed.

"Can we do our part toward using the boy's loyalty to his gang or his nine, his love of his country, his respect for our flag, his devotion to our heroes, in developing a sense of human brotherhood which alone can prevent or delay in the next generation another such catastrophe as the one we face to-day?"

Exclusion of the war from the schools is partly the outcome of the general attitude of most of our schoolmen, who object to the teaching of a subject as an incidental. Arithmetic must be studied for itself alone. To absorb it as a by-product of shop-work, as is done in Gary, is inadmissible. But it is also a result of the fear that teaching the war at all would necessarily mean a partisan teaching of it—a conclusion which perhaps we cannot condemn when we re-



member the partisan instruction in various other subjects for which our schools are responsible.

Again, this exclusion is doubtless aided by the efforts of some pacifists, who believe that, ostrich-like, we should hide our heads in the sand, to avoid acknowledging the existence of something we do not like. "Why war?" asks a recent pamphlet. Why, indeed? But we may ask in turn "Why fire?" "Why flood?" I cannot answer these questions, but it would be foolish to act as if the scourges did not exist. Nay, I hasten to insure myself against them, though the possibility that they will injure me is remote. This ultra-pacifist attitude has gone further than school education and is trying to put the lid on community education also. Objection, for instance, has been made to an exhibit of books, prints and posters about the war, which was displayed in the St. Louis Public Library for nearly two months. We intended to let it stand for about a week, but the public would not allow this. The community insists on self-education even against the will of its natural allies. The contention that we are cultivating the innate blood-thirstiness of our public, I regard as absurd.

What can we do toward generating or taking advantage of other great driving impulses toward community education? Must we wait for the horrors of a great war to teach us geography, industrial chemistry and international law? Is it necessary to burn down a house every time we want to roast a pig? Certainly not. But just as one would not think of bringing on any kind of a catastrophe in order to utilize its shock for educational purposes, so also I doubt very much whether we need concern ourselves about the initiation of any impulse toward popular education. These impulses exist everywhere in great number and variety and we need only to select the right one and reinforce it. Attempts to generate others are rarely effective. When we hear the rich mellow tone of a great organ pipe, it is difficult to realize that all the pipe does is to reinforce a selected tone among thousands of indistinguishable noises made by the air rushing through a slit and striking against

an edge. Yet this is the fact. These incipient impulses permeate the community all about us; all we have to do is to select one, feed it and give it play and we shall have an "educational movement." This fact is strongly impressed upon anyone working with clubs. If it is desired to foster some movement by means of an organization, it is rarely necessary to form one for the purpose. Every community teems with clubs, associations and circles. All that is needed is to capture the right one and back it up. Politicians well understand this art of capture and use it often for evil purposes. In the librarian's hands it becomes an instrument for good. Better than to offer a course of twenty lectures under the auspices of the library is it to capture a club, give it house-room, and help it with its program. I am proud of the fact that in fifteen public rooms in our library, about four thousand meetings are held in the course of the year; but I am inclined to be still prouder of the fact that not one of these is held formally under the auspices of the library or is visibly patronized by it. To go back to our thesis, all education is self-education; we can only select, guide and strengthen, but when we have done these things adequately, we have done a very great work indeed.

What is true of assemblies and clubs is also true of the selection and use of books. A book purchased in response to a demand is worth a dozen bought because the librarian thinks the library ought to have them. The possibilities of free suggestion by the community are, it seems to me, far from realized, yet even as it is, I believe that librarians have an unexampled opportunity of feeling out promising tendencies in this great flutter of educational impulses all about us, and so of selecting the right ones and helping them on.

Almost while I have been writing this I have been visited by a delegate from the foundrymen's club—an organization that wants more books on foundry practice and wants them placed together in a convenient spot. Such a visit is of course a heaven-sent opportunity and I suppose I betrayed something of my pleasure in my manner. My visitor said, "I am so glad you feel this way about it; we have been meaning for



some time to call on you, but we were in doubt about how we should be received." Such moments are humiliating to the librarian. Great heavens! Have we advertised, discussed, talked and plastered our towns with publicity, only to learn at last that the spokesman of a body of respectable men, asking legitimate service, rather expects to be kicked downstairs than otherwise when he approaches us? Is our publicity failing in quantity or in quality?

Whatever may be the matter, it is in response to demands like this that the library must play its part in community education. Here as elsewhere it is the foundrymen who are the important factors—their attitude, their desires, their capabilities. Our function is that of the organ pipe—to pick out the impulse, respond to it and give it volume and carrying power. The community will educate itself whether we help or not. It is permeated by lines of intelligence as the magnetic field is by lines of force. Thrust in a bit of soft iron and the force-lines will change their direction in order to pass through the iron. Thrust a book into the community field, and its lines of intelligence will change direction in order to take in the contents

of the book. If we could map out the field we should see great masses of lines sweeping through our public libraries.

All about us we see men who tell us that they despair of democracy; that at any rate, whatever its advantages, democracy can never be "efficient." Efficient for what? Efficiency is a relative quality, not absolute. A big German howitzer would be about as inefficient a tool as could be imagined, for serving an apple-pie. Beside, democracy is a goal; we have not reached it yet; we shall never reach it if we decide that it is undesirable. The path toward it is the path of Nature, which leads through conflicts, survivals, and modifications. Part of it is the path of community education, which I believe to be efficient in that it is leading on toward a definite goal. Part of Nature is man, with his desires, hopes and abilities. Some men, and many women, are librarians, in whom these desires and hopes have definite aims and in whom the corresponding abilities are more or less developed. We are all thus cogs in Nature's great scheme for community education; let us be intelligent cogs, and help the movement on instead of hindering it.

## INSPIRATION THROUGH CATALOGING\*

By J. CHRISTIAN BAY, *John Crerar Library, Chicago*

ONE of the most common superstitions about library work is that it offers not only a fair social advantage but also a snug haven of rest, relaxation and perpetual delight to the person fond of literary pursuits. We all know that stern reality does not sustain this popular view; that we are not called upon to collect, but to dispense information, and that mere enthusiasm about books will lead us nowhere, unless it is properly balanced with a wholesome regard for library routine and a willingness to bow to the spirit of service.

Education for library work presupposes such a tempering of enthusiasm to a practical end. We are not dreamers, but workers. We are not poets or historians or scientists shelved in a library position in

order to enjoy leisure for a set study. Library training justly emphasizes the business, social and routine phases of library activity, and the personal equation is expected to be solved by personal effort.

I am concerned here with this personal equation. There is no lack of evidence in the experience of every one of us to show that its solution is a matter of common interest. We know that many are called but few are chosen, even in our profession. We are aware of a tendency of the young in our ranks leading away from its philosophical, scientific aspects and even disregarding the routine details, and instead making straight for what is termed administrative work. This is not an evidence of ambition toward higher things as much as it is due to the belief that an easier life and a greater power go with administra-

\*Read before the Catalog Section of the American Library Association at Asbury Park, June 27, 1916.

tive and representative duties; which is another delusion. We also know colleagues who perform routine duties in the spirit that fate has wronged them by consigning them to drudgery, and who regard their work as a necessary evil, hoping that the tide may turn and land them high and dry in a swivel chair on a Brussels rug in an exclusive office. The feeling of dissatisfaction with routine work undoubtedly is responsible for much lack of buoyancy and for many a case of nervous prostration among library workers.

I give praise to the sentiment that whether we catalog, classify, shelve books or label them, file cards in a catalog or gather in our hands the threads, the web-work of administration, *we all are librarians*. I claim for us the ideal spirit that during the janitor's sickness any one of us willingly and in sight of everybody would sweep out the reading-room or dust the furniture. I still am to meet the librarian that refuses to admit the equal necessity of all work in the library, the equal privilege of doing it, the equal honor in performing it well.

This is theory and philosophy. In practice, we frequently think differently. The work, well done, does not always seem its own reward. Cataloging and classification will grow monotonous, the preliminary leaves, semicolons, plates, subject headings and what not, bore us, and we chafe at the necessity which dooms us to merely pass into the routine a book which we would rather read and enjoy.

These days of severe specialization are apt to foster the idea that only functionating administrators are librarians *ex professo*, while those who functionate in special line of work possess no general view of the whole field—precisely as the chief librarian is not considered versed in the details of other specialties than those which he prefers. The functioning librarian may speak for himself, yet as a type of worker he undoubtedly deserves credit for a mastery of detail not often attributed to him. The functionating *specialist*, however, frequently lacks the broad outlook on library science, and remains content to support such linguistic immoralities as

"cataloger," "classifier," "shelver," "subject-headinger," "card-filer,"—the result being that only a "reference librarian" is considered some sort of librarian, others are mere clerks. Even the romantic title of "page" is of some positive value as compared with the ignominy of "shelflister," just as a Reginald or Horace will color the human clay differently from that designated by John or Peter. The clay does not become inferior, perhaps, but different. Luke McLuke asserts that "the name is one-half of the education." Our specialties begin with their names,—they should not end with them!

If we fall into the error of regarding invariably the cataloger only as a person who catalogs books but is supposed to know little else, we are apt to narrow the sphere of influence and utility of a person perhaps well versed in matters of other special and probably general interest in the library. We cannot wonder that cataloging has fallen into most undeserved disrepute as a monotonous, grinding occupation involving some tedious routine, much pettifoggery and automatism unworthy of a real live woman's or man's efforts. Classification still retains some flavor, because one may gain reference knowledge or other useful insight from even a casual glance at a book.

The cataloger's professional attitude depends in a measure upon the value set upon the work by others. But it depends emphatically upon the cataloging librarian's estimate of his own efforts, their general and relative importance, their results. Experience seems to prove without doubt that a great deal of that knowledge by which a librarian's usefulness is measured, begins and ends with the art of cataloging. It is an art, the doing of which can be learned, but the philosophy of which develops only with personal growth toward the ideal. Describing a book accurately and adequately for a definite purpose certainly is an accomplishment worth striving for; if it is not worth doing passing well, no library work is of any value. The very keynote of the work is as democratic as the plan of the city directory where none is excluded because of rank or fortune.

The catalog department is the one place in the library where all books are treated equally, without reference to their individual merits, described calmly and committed to the catalog to win such use and favor as they deserve.

While the work of cataloging is a routine effort depending for its efficiency upon the intelligent observance of a code of rules, the very intellectual character of this work should presuppose in the cataloger a *personal* method as a safeguard against monotony and drudgery. This can be indicated better than described. First and foremost, let it be remembered that all rules for cataloging yet are in a preliminary and preparatory state, and that we are far from creating in the reader's mind an adequate picture of any book by simply recording the title, noting some of the most apparent physical and historical peculiarities of the book, and confiding to the world some subjects of which the book seems to treat. The cataloger should know that his art still is in a state of development; that many cataloging problems await a general solution; that the ideal of full and adequate book-description still is a far and distant light. It always gives courage and buoyancy to know that we are carrying stones to a common temple; and certainly, every day's work must satisfy any of us that we can work our problems and accumulate intelligence of common interest to all. Here the personal method should apply itself. If we carry out easily and cheerfully those rules which already have been formulated for general practice, we shall be able to reserve some effort for those problems which are still to be solved. We may carry the particular detail which engages our attention, through the process of comparative study, until by observation and experiment we have surveyed it fully and succeeded, perhaps, in solving it, thus adding a trifle to the common store of professional knowledge and gaining the high joy felt by the pioneer in breaking new soil.

By the term personal method I do not mean a free, individual use and interpretation of cataloging rules, for each library is bound to demand a historical continuance in the methods of work it sustains, and

this does not permit a free play of personal preferences. Furthermore, it is not contrary to freedom and independence to follow a system which, although the individual may chafe at certain inconveniences, represents a collective effort, historically fixed and of known efficiency. A personal method is that economy of efficiency which draws the line between essential and unessential, which lets the rule and regulation have its way in all ordinary questions, which wastes no effort in discussing futilities, but bridles with alertness to new forms, important distinctions and rare opportunities. There are some catalogers who seem incapable of anything but debating the distinction between illustrations and diagrams; who spend every grain of their energy upon the elaboration of impossible and misleading author and subject headings, collations and descriptive notes, plagiarizing information easily available everywhere. In such cases, the "cataloger" is not the master of the catalog, but the catalog governs him—not as a cherished care of which he is proud, but as a burden. His mind may be perfectly serene as to the treatment of literature on apples until he runs up against the reports of a pomological society and realizes that he cannot use the subject heading "Apples—societies," and relapses into consternation, because he cannot be consistent. If of a literary bent he may remember with a sad feeling the young farmer in Eugene Field's story who bought an encyclopedia and looked up the subject of "apples" when they came, and searched under "baby" when the baby caught the measles. He was referred to "pomology" and "maternity," respectively, and growled because the volumes containing these letters had not yet appeared. George Eliot throws him into cold perspiration until, after having consulted every available source of information, he produces the following beautiful concoction:

Eliot, George, *pseud.*, i. e., Marian Evans, afterwards Cross, 1819-1880.  
Cross, Mrs. Marian (Evans). See Eliot, George, *pseud.*, i. e., Marian Evans, afterwards Cross, 1819-1880.  
Evans, Marian (Mrs. Cross). See Eliot, George, *pseud.*, i. e., Marian Evans, afterwards Cross, 1819-1880.

Small wonder that catalogers go into nervous prostration under the strain of the

dictations of a supposedly harsh catalog which demands the distinction of being an encyclopedia of universal knowledge rather than a discreet guide to the library's resources of books.

Let us turn the leaf and consider how that inspiration which means well balanced power and mastery of required method, may be won.

One important source of inspiration to the cataloger is the library itself, the mass of books with their actual or potential value for public reference or enlightenment. The library may be small, sordid, commonplace, and the cataloger may despair of it, but this despair should relieve itself in an effort to build up the catalog all the more effectively. Analytical entries, or even a sort of indexing, will do wonders to increase the efficacy of a limited collection of books. If the library is deficient in modern, up-to-date books, the cataloger's duty consists in bringing to light all that is of actual value to the community, according to the spirit of Mark Tapley, who grew more alert, the darker and drearier the prospects were. Not one of the little, outdated, perhaps mismanaged libraries is indifferent, nor the library which lacks support,—for the *problems* are there; and problems turn up to be solved, not to be despaired of. The worse the catalog, the greater the necessity of renewing it. If one can do nothing with a small library and under adverse circumstances, he had better not imagine that an easier life or a large institution will make him either more efficient or more happy.

One very important matter—one, moreover, which touches upon the personal method aforesaid—is that the cataloger never should become *isolated*. The principle of specialization frequently isolates workers in different departments of even moderate-sized libraries. The cataloger may feel that his very work relegates him to a place out of touch with what is going on in the library. This isolation is not necessary. I admit that the average daily working period is too long for most employees in the modern library, but I contend also that whoever works strictly by the clock fails to have acquired the correct in-

stitutional spirit and attitude. This spirit demands that you reach out at all times and make certain of being in ready, sympathetic mental intercommunication with your surroundings. In a large library, an occasional extra hour or two spent in looking about, in studying the catalog, in exchanging opinions with colleagues, in the hundreds of ways offered by intellectual workers housed under one roof, will assist materially to build up that *esprit de corps* without which we despair.

Again, there is a great satisfaction in doing justice to a book which partakes of the public service extended by the library. A good and useful book—any book in the true sense—will reward your efforts, perhaps by being worn out with use; or it may back up on you and remind you of some mistake in its treatment. Books respond in these ways almost as readily as human beings.

Nor are the human beings themselves slow in responding where the right word has been spoken. The cataloger always should consider himself in direct intercommunication with the reading public; should speak through his catalog, of the books, tersely and clearly, with the one object in mind of engaging the reader's attention. If he fails, it is not the fault of the public, it is the fault of him who has not spoken well enough, advertised well enough, offered strongly enough the opportunity which it is his business to see in behalf of others.

In the large libraries all these conditions are emphasized and more complicated, but not different. There, the cataloger has the added advantage of finding the great books and of co-operating with persons who know them. The advantage to the cataloger of working in a large library lies chiefly in the wider range of view and in the greater historical outlook induced by the greater mass of books. On the other hand, the danger of isolation grows with the greater specialization, and the isolation embodies the most significant source of discomfort of the cataloger. A wise organization will do all in its power to harmonize the different elements among the workers, by assigning some reference work, book selection, advertising, etc., to such as might



suffer from the monotony of one continuously repeated effort.

It is possible that some of the ill repute of cataloging may arise from a fault of adjustment which is a common trait of many young librarians in these days of strenuous life. The library worker who follows the recognized and universally applauded course of professional training, will acquire a college education, followed by a library school course, and then, suddenly, *his education ceases*; he no longer reads professional literature, no longer feels the spur of a definite purpose, but plunges into work and is lost in it. Many and many a library worker who studies eagerly and with good results while at school, becomes indifferent to library science and library literature as soon as he lands in a position. Thenceforth he thinks of little else than his daily duties, and carries stones to no building but the cherished castle of his own success. Many and many of this type of library worker never read, far less study, a book, but fling themselves into work at that pace which kills, which stifles the higher ambition and renders its slaves incapable of personal growth, philosophic view and ideal striving. Why go to the trouble and expense of a special education for librarianship, merely to toil strenuously for outward success and gain, when we know that the same amount of dynamic effort in other lines will produce far greater remuneration? Why seek library work at all, unless one strives toward the ideal which colored the lives of such men as Panizzi, Ebert, Justin Winsor, and Spofford? Rarely if ever do the executives of our large libraries antagonize an effort toward personal growth and development in their subordinate associates; on the contrary, a ready and free sympathy is reached out to those who strive for higher things.

No library worker can succeed in the higher sense without being somewhat of a *studiosus perpetuus*, nor can he create harmony within himself without dreaming the healthy dream of high hope. Efficiency alone is as much a curse as knowledge alone. Only a handful of years ago men's time was of scant commercial value com-

pared with its value to-day. But the woman or man is lost who thinks he has solved the great life problem of an occupation when he has succeeded in trading his time and work against a fair economic equivalent. The frequent changes in library staffs all over the country, and the rather numerous adventures in neurasthenia, prove that the few suggestions offered here are not entirely out of season. There is some need of a pastoral theology for library workers!

The problem which I have tried to discuss freely and without prejudice to any side, may be summed up in a simile. ~~Years~~ ago a man came out of a country of wild heather and fresh breezes to a great metropolis, where an unkind fate consigned him to a night's so-called rest in a large modern hotel which faced an open square. He went to his room, but could not sleep. He lay awake long, listening to the noises within the immense building and without, in the vast city surrounding him. Finally he arose, opened a window and looked out. There was the rush of sound in his ears, of clang and noise,—but not one sound which he knew. He listened a long time. Then, of a sudden, he became all alive with attention. He heard something which he recognized. It was springtime, and from high above the city came the dart of swift wings and the honk of the wild geese and other migratory birds which travel by night. He knew the sound of each new and different flock that came. None was visible, but they were there, and he felt grateful and at rest.

Such is in some respects the position of the worker in a modern library. The din and rush of the routine are around him, and he responds with sullenness or cynicism, or becomes apathetic and automatic—unless he listens and reaches out for the higher, but often hidden, symbols of freedom and joy, and listens for the chorus of gleeful and jubilant praise which is everywhere to be heard by him who listens earnestly. And then he will turn to his work with a morning face, glad that he is there, his work awaiting him, *his work*, because duty alone does not call him, nor the reward, nor anybody's praise, but the approval of his own conscience.



## SOME OF THE PEOPLE WE WORK FOR\*

BY JOHN FOSTER CARR, *Director Immigrant Publication Society, New York*

It's work with the immigrant, of course—as the jeering cynic says, “doing good to one's fellow man at the other end of a book.” Rejoicing in my equivocal title, my first thought is to turn an admiring mirror toward your busy selves, and to show something of the rapid development and progress of a library movement that within a few years has become both nationwide and wonderfully efficient in patriotic service. Yet it has been accomplished so quietly that a campaigning propagandist has found it possible to ask, “Why don't the libraries do something for the Americanization of the immigrant?”

What I shall have to say must be largely concerned with individual results, and, above all, with the opportunities of the work. But I must also tell something of the magnitude of actual accomplishment, and of the remarkable way in which the libraries have adapted existing methods and machinery, with plentiful invention, to this new problem—new in its present interest and great extent.

Let me begin by saying that our society, to a greater or less extent, has had the privilege of the co-operation of more than five hundred public libraries in our particular work for the immigrant. With a considerable number of them, we have a friendly and frequent correspondence, that tells its own amazing story of results. But for the purpose of this talk, I have especially sought the opportunity of knowing more intimately of the work now being done in the libraries of some twenty cities, that are very actively engaged in the education and Americanization of these foreign-born friends of ours.

In spite of its newness, much of the work has a background of many years of labor. There is a wide range of ingenious and successful experiment, yet the startling thing is the union in common purpose and method. I sometimes quote, as true of one, a method that is common to nearly

all. Or I have caught a single activity, as it stood out, and have seemed to make it represent the complex work of a large and aggressive organization. I can here attempt no fairly comprehensive account of these undertakings—only a series of flash pictures, taken as the magnesium chanced to burn, that together, I hope, may have a certain truth of indication. As to the injustice done, I mean later to make full amends.

Let me give you some of the large, or illuminating, facts taken almost at random from the mass of these records, personal as well as formal. Bear in mind that these last two years have been years of exceptional difficulty. In the matter of foreign literature, it has been impossible to purchase any books whatever from some of the nations now at war. Add to this that during these two years many of our important libraries have been forced, through lack of funds, to curtail work, to close stations or branches, discharge employes, buy fewer books. At such times new ventures are the first to suffer or be abandoned.

Yet see how the work glows! In our own city of New York, with its forty-three library branches, those branches having the largest so-called immigrant membership lead all the others in circulation. The use of books in foreign languages has increased so rapidly that their circulation now reaches nearly seven hundred thousand a year. The results have proved so satisfactory that the library supply of foreign books has been increased thirty per cent. in two years. The demand? The Italian circulation has increased twenty-seven per cent. in each of two successive years. The Yiddish thirty-one per cent. and forty-two per cent.

Chicago writes graphically how the foreign-born are “storming” the library for books in their own tongues. “Crave” and “yearn” are the immigrant's words. “The shelves for foreign books are nearly always empty, volumes being borrowed as fast as they are returned.” For the com-

\*Address delivered before the American Library Association, at Asbury Park, N. J., June 29, 1916.

ing year a generous appropriation is to be devoted to the purchase of foreign books; yet this is the official word of despair: "The supply will still fall far short of the demand." Appropriately, Mr. Legler tells the story of the poor little Jewish boy, whose head hardly reached the top of the librarian's desk. He wanted *Oliver Twist*, because he knew the story. It was of a hungry little boy, who lived in a poorhouse, and who always asked for more. "More what?" asked the sympathetic librarian. "More cornflakes," lisped the small borrower.

Cleveland has pushed the work with many clever devices. There is, of course, as almost everywhere, the systematic use of night schools, national clubs and foreign language newspapers. But, besides, there are talks and lectures on citizenship, American institutions, the opportunities of American life. One branch in a Jewish district supplies Russian tea with wafers at two cents a glass. The staff numbers many assistants speaking foreign languages. Patiently, persistently, the children are used to interest the parents. Results? One branch writes: "The demand for foreign books far exceeds the supply." Another: "We are losing steady readers who have read 'everything.'" Another: "It is seldom possible to find a single English grammar, conversation book, or naturalization guide on the shelves." Another: "After languages, fiction is most popular."

St. Louis, like Cleveland and Chicago, has made surveys, and on a wide scale, of the different populations served by the library's branches. It has made sympathetic studies of their racial and national ideals, their cultural backgrounds. Like Cleveland, New York and Chicago, it is struggling with the problem of nationalities constantly shifting from district to district. "Kerry Patch," with its joyous brick-bat rule, has disappeared before an invasion from eastern Europe; and the ancient and unchanging "Old French Town" is actually becoming polyglot. Industriouslly the work has been pushed. Members of the staff have done house-to-house visiting. Posters and leaflets have been energetically used. These sentences, for

quoting, picture the character of the work and tell results: "All our material is used over and over again." "These people devour American history and biography." "Grown men and women pass books in their own languages, pocket their pride, and go on to the children's corner." "Books in English for foreigners are in such demand that we are unable to fill the call."

One St. Louis branch librarian reports: "The one class of books which reaches readers of all nationalities is the collection of easy readers and books on civics and citizenship." And for the benefit of those who fear divided allegiance among the mass of our foreign-born, she adds: "Our collection of books on the war is not to be compared in popularity to crochet and cook books, or books on poultry and automobiles."

Providence, distinguished for its careful lists and its *Bulletin*, and for so much other model work in this field, is dealing, like several other cities, with a problem of twenty different languages. Slides of the library have been explained by interpreters at the movies. The library has helped organize meetings of different nationalities.

Springfield is using attractive leaflets of invitation. Staff members visit the evening schools and give library talks. They also visit the foreign clubs, treating the people "as normal folks," and there is the same happiness of result. Detroit, stressing "human sympathy," is determinedly making the foreign department a bridge to the English. Pittsburgh is successfully using window exhibits and an automobile in parade decorated with books and placards advertising the library. It has had groups of foreigners organized and brought to the library on personally conducted visits.

Louisville, almost outside the immigrant zone, is still doing interesting, original and successful work with Yiddish. Jersey City believes in cultivating patriotism in the American as well as in the foreigner, and has prepared for general free distribution an admirable and attractive series of leaflets and pamphlets dealing with the origins and government of city, county and state,

our patriotic holidays, the flag, and sketch biographies of great Americans.

Buffalo, specializing, has made of the small branch library a friendly center, "where guidance can be had to almost anything that pertains to the new country." These branches give advice and help in the humblest matters of daily life—settling disputes, naming babies, writing letters of condolence, obtaining employment; but they also work, and they work powerfully, in helping the newcomer to learn English, to obtain citizenship papers, as well as aiding in many difficult cases with the public authorities. "Extraordinary work for the library to undertake!" would have been our comment but a short time ago!

"It is the personal contact which tells," writes Mr. Walter L. Brown. And this claim of human helpfulness proves its unexpected power in the Buffalo library in such a matter as dealing with street gangs. It is a power based upon the gratitude of the people for service generously and democratically rendered. A couple of years ago a cut was threatened in the library appropriation that would have closed some of the branches. An appeal was made for the help of those who used the libraries, and the branches were speedily saved.

I know no more impressive testimony to the possibilities of this work than those earnest words of Mr. Brown, born of practical and successful experience with the immigrant in Buffalo: "We believe that the branch libraries, if they were as plentiful as they should be in cities where new Americans gather, would practically solve the whole problem."

In Boston, also, the remarkable success of the work has brought a remarkable faith. The North End branch writes in full conviction: "It is the library which has the greatest power to interpret the spirit of American democracy to the foreign-born." From the immigrant's very first day the library in Boston serves him. It is often his official welcomer. And so highly does it succeed in its friendly education that new difficulties are discovered, and a junior librarian writes from Bennet street in warning: "The librarian's duty as a public hostess is not so to socialize the

library as to make it a public rendezvous!"

Much work is done in Boston that deserves careful description. Summing its activities, Mr. Ward, supervisor of branches, says of the growing success: "With results like that, what librarian would not be willing to do any amount of work?"

Passaic, pioneer in the field, systematically begins with fundamentals and takes for its motto: "The first thing is to inform ourselves." And so for three years the staff has made special studies in the history, literature and conditions of life in the native countries of our immigrants. Picturesque exhibits have brought many foreign-born visitors, and there are lectures on Franklin, Washington and Lincoln. "I came with a sad heart and a tired head," wrote a grateful Italian, "but left with joyous, happy feeling."

And may I end this hasty summary with a note of the work so humbly started by Mrs. Kreuzpointner, of Altoona? You remember her beginnings four years ago with ten books in a soap-box?

I wish I had time to share with you some of her wonderful letters—her quaint and human stories of readers. For it is the spirit and wit that count. The major problems and the work are the same, be the library large or small.

"Our books are read to pieces," she says. "We are altruists playing Cinderella on short rations. But the joy I get doing something with nothing! Some weeks I get nothing out of it but mud. It depends on the weather. Once in a while I have the pleasure of scrubbing up some dear Italian boy before I allow him to take a book in his hand. That is where the personal touch comes in!"

And so it goes! The uncouth newcomers, soon disciplined! The zeal in reading, the growing appreciation of our country among her members—Poles, Italians, Armenians! The sudden success that perforce led for a while to taking all English books out of the Polish library, until a fair supply could be secured, and the clamor stopped.

As I talk to these good librarian folk, I find myself always in an atmosphere of en-

thusiasm when we speak of work with our immigrants. They tell me—and I have collected hundreds of astounding instances—of miracles wrought, of affecting gratitude, of beautiful friendships formed. They have level judgments, undeceived, of the failings of these newcomers, but they also understand their possibilities. And in the work they find personal benefits. One librarian, questioned in an open Boston meeting, told me that the first thing she and her staff had learned from the foreigner was—what do you think?—politeness! Another librarian gives the happy confidence that she had entered the work with the compassion that the kind hearts of the first cabin hold for the steerage; but that the gain in the end for her had been a complete conversion to democracy. "I could talk on forever about it," writes one of your most distinguished and successful workers.

To the immigrant the library represents the open door of American life and opportunity. "Before we had these books, our evenings were like nights in a jail," said an Italian in a Massachusetts hill town.

"You mean that I can take these books home? You trust me?" asked a poor fellow of a Chicago librarian. "If I tell that in Russia they no belief me."

"Will America ever be militarist?" I heard one Italian baker ask of another. "No," was the prompt reply; "the friendly schools and the libraries are against it."

I gave a simple sketch of Lincoln to a Lithuanian waiter, who came back in a couple of weeks and said: "Gee, that book you gave me sure did give me a hunch. I was sick and out of work, but it got me a job." Next I found him struggling through Bacon's Essays and Epictetus. That was only six months ago. The other day he wrote me from Detroit, where he had joined the library, and had just heard a lecture on psychology.

Wonderful and rapid is often the surface change in these people of good will. They fall, for instance, very readily into our ways and into our vernacular.

I descended into a greengrocer's dark cellar in our Bleecker street colony. It was lit by a smudgy lamp. Peppers fes-

tooned the walls. The black-shawled *padrona* was roasting her big pine cones over a charcoal fire. I seemed in Naples. An eager *signorina* was haggling over a purchase. I looked. It was about the choice of a Christmas tree. I listened. She impatiently stamped her foot: "No, not that one; it's kind o' skimpy."

It was at the movies—a special showing of the film of Paul Revere's Ride for an audience of new-come Poles. The bombastic English general advanced and imperiously ordered his lieutenant to swing wide open the barn doors, expecting to find a great store of Yankee ammunition. But, lo! the barn was empty! Excitedly, a young Pole jumped up, waved his hat, and joyously shouted: "Stung!"

You may fairly take these surface things for straws indicating a vital change, a change often brought about from sheer gratitude for the peace and the comfortable living of America, and its rough and hearty good fellowship.

Ever in this library work I find a deep patriotic purpose, and never do I fail to find two thoughts to which I wish power might be given. One is that we Americans born need a more perfect understanding—a more human understanding—of these newcomers, and of the enormously complex problem that they represent. The other is an entire lack of sympathy with this mad propaganda of haste in turning the immigrant forthwith into a citizen—the foolish beating of patriotic tom-toms!

Citizenship counts for nothing unless it is sought in love and knowledge, and conferred in dignity. Doubt human nature, talk of the menace of the "unassimilated foreigner," his violence and crime; force unschooled men to learn English within a year under the penalty of losing their jobs, though you yourself may not have the gift of tongues, or be able to learn a foreign language for the life of you; force them in droves through citizenship classes; and you earn only contempt, gaining nothing to the nation. But first give a man reasons for loving his new country; appeal to his ambition; give him the opportunity he so often craves; and then you will have a citizen indeed!



Miss Marguerite Reid, whose admirable work in Providence has been made so effective through understanding and sympathy, tells me of an indignant Greek friend of hers, an ardent, unpaid library worker. "Make them over into Americans," he cried, "before they have had time to breathe the air of freedom! Don't be too energetic! Let time do something!"

My mind turns back to these immigrant millions—their splendid human material for the upbuilding of our country. Among them we shall often find refreshment for our own patriotism. The other day, in the mouth of my friend Gusto, I heard again the old slogan of the Know-Nothings: "That's just what it ought to be!" he said, in his fluent Italian. "America for the Americans!" "But who are the Americans?" I interrupted. "Why, we are! Those who care for America! We, too, who came here starving and are grateful!"

In my intimate living with these humble folk of many nations, though many times sharply divided by the conflicting passions of the war, I have still found them one in devotion to the new land. Their patriotism is not that of Decatur's: "My country, right or wrong!" Not that of the distinguished hyphenate's of the other week: "My country, when she's right!" But among them I have always caught the calm certitude: "My country will be right!"

"Patriotism refreshed!" I said. You cannot fail of a heartening thrill when you come to know of so many instances of patriotic devotion, devotion like that of a lover, finding expression in extravagances, may I say, impossible to our slower pulses; for the rest of us are apt to take our love of country too much "as a matter of course."

And so may I give you three stories, each of which I know to be true?

A friend of mine saw a young Armenian hurl himself into the roadway to save our flag, a torn and muddied bit of cotton that had been thrown away, from the wheels of an onrushing automobile. He grasped the flag, slipped and desperately tried to roll out of the way to save himself, but not in time to prevent the crushing of one of his legs.

And this comes to me directly. A lady bought an old colonial mansion in New Jersey, reputed to have been used as headquarters by Washington. For months it had housed a gang of Italian laborers. Fearfully, she went to inspect her purchase. She found it indeed spoiled—a grimy barracks. But one room was spotless. The answer, to her surprised question was that the Italians had heard that that room was great Washington's own. So they carefully cleaned it; found a lithograph of the famous Stuart portrait in Boston; hung it on the wall, and under it kept a glass with a floating and ever-burning wick.

I've been asked to tell you again the tale of my Russian-Jewish friend—the electrician. I'm glad to do so, because only now can I give you the full story.

He was a little, wizened, squint-eyed, old man. He had told me that he came to America because of Lincoln, and I had asked him how that was. He said he was born on the shores of the Sea of Azof, and that as a boy he had heard this story: Tolstoi was once traveling in the Caucasus, and being very fond of public speaking, he one day made a speech through an interpreter to a Tartar tribe. He was at that time very much interested in Napoleon. So he spoke of Napoleon and of other great war captains.

When he had finished his address, the Tartar chieftain said: "Now, will you be good enough to tell my children of a man who was far greater than any of these men, of a man who was so great that he could even forgive his enemies?" When Tolstoi asked him who that might be, he said, "Abraham Lincoln."

The next time he heard of Lincoln it was in this way: A sailor friend, a Russian Christian, returning from one of his voyages, brought back a wonderful book in English, of which he knew a little. "It contains," he said, "things so true and beautiful that they would bring tears to your eyes if you could only read them." So they had some pages of it translated and hektographed, and these they circulated among their friends. But some of the sheets fell into the hands of the police.



And my Jewish friend told me how he and the poor lad's mother, early one morning, crept through the shadows of by-streets down to the railroad station, and from the hiding of an old engine house saw his friend start on the long journey to Siberia. "And the book?" I eagerly asked. "It was Henry J. Raymond's 'Life, speeches and public services of Abraham Lincoln.'"

And so this man came to America. To-day, beside his telephone in his little shop in New York, there are the two great speeches pasted on the wall, and very old and dirty they are. I asked him about them. "Oh," he said, "I learned them quick. But when I am waiting for a telephone call I let my eye go over them, and you know I always find something new and something fine. It is like a man who looks into one point of the heavens all the time. He ends by discovering a new star!"

An American by right of the spirit! Few of them, it is true, are like my Russian-Jewish friend. But to all of them, particularly now, is it our duty to reveal the ideal America, to prove that the sacred things of our past, and the great ideals of our fathers, for which they have such won-

derful, ready reverence, can still be found in the America of to-day.

This is the remedy for the divided allegiance that some fear. This is the nation's great need to-day—a preparedness for the future more important than any other, for it will give us citizens filled with devotion to our country and to the ideals for which she stands. This is our work and our opportunity. Millions are to come. Some of them already are at the gateway, eager to know of our life and to have a part in it, but barred by ignorance.

Shall we not with them build up this America, one with our past, into the greatest cosmopolitan nation of the world—a glorious welding of men, who are one in their desire for Liberty, Equality, Brotherhood and Peace?

The work that you are doing is a mighty part of it. And there come back to me certain words from "The dream of John Ball": "In these days are ye building a house which shall not be overthrown, and the world shall not be too great or too little to hold it; for, indeed, it shall be the world itself, set free from evil doers for friends to dwell in."

## LIBRARY PREPAREDNESS IN THE FIELDS OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY\*

By ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chief of Documents Division, New York Public Library*

IN my most serious appeals about documents I never was as serious as I am about my present subject. Whatever I have said about the failure of librarians to get at the crux of the document question I see now is only part of the general failure of librarians to value the essentials of their whole business. . . . You remember Benjamin Franklin's "Mind your business"? Well, that is what we have not been doing. We've been letting our business mind itself, and now we are face to face with the greatest opportunity that will come to us—and we are making mudpies in the back yard.

Every interest in this country which is essential to the economic and social well-

being of our people has had, within the last two years, a prod to be up and doing. Manufacturers, engineers, scientists throughout the country are arrested by the sense of an impending revolution in the existing order of things. You cannot pick up a single number of any technical journal without finding there some appeal for greater appreciation of this fact. The industrialists say: We must pull together, not apart. The technologists say: We must pay more attention to research. They all say in effect: We must look around more, we must extend our knowledge and intensify its application.

Last autumn I sent out a questionnaire to engineers, manufacturers, and economists which read:

"There is every reason to believe that with the cessation of European hostili-

\*Read before the College and Reference Section, A. L. A. Conference, Asbury Park, N. J., Wednesday, June 28, 1916.

ties, scientific research in the United States, using the term in its widest application, will experience an intensified activity. Universities, manufacturers, engineers are already anticipating it. The large American libraries naturally will feel it too. What can these do in the way of preparation?

"What suggests itself to you as a practical, useful—above all useful—library undertaking in the field both of economics and sociology designed to meet the anticipated inquiries referred to?"

Since then I have been reading every technical and scientific periodical I could get hold of in order to sense the attitude of the interests represented. I have attended numerous meetings of business men in New York City with the same object in view. The Newlands Bill has been introduced in Congress. The replies to my questionnaire, the gist of the technical press, the substance of the addresses, and the Newlands Bill has been: Intensified research and the benefit to be derived from accumulated experience. Does this touch us? Does it touch us?

What are we but the keepers, the conservators, the dispensers of this accumulated experience? What are we doing to adjust it for the use of these men who maintain the good of the country depends upon their having it?

Dr. Willis R. Whitney of the General Electric Co. of Schenectady, N. Y., is one of our keenest exponents of research as a national duty. In an article in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* of May 15, 1916, he says, speaking of the co-operative scientific research in a certain European state: "We should do all we can to bring about the establishment of this kind of effort in the United States. It could be done as it has been done in so many cases in that country, by encouraging the scientific men of our colleges. Most of them are now so exhausted by undergraduate teaching, and discouraged by financial conditions that research seems impossible. When we recall the successful teaching and research work of such men as Liebig, Nernst, Roentgen, Hertz, Bunsen, Helmholtz and many more, we must deplore the short-sighted method of confining our scientists to teaching. Con-

sider the sheer waste of intellect. There is no other field calling so acutely for conservation. And the nation needs what these men might give it. Thus far we have been forgetting that growth and continued prosperity come only to those nations which are responsible for original research work and not for the storage and conservation of knowledge."

Governor Walsh in 1914 in the report of the committee on organized co-operation between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, said: "One cannot be governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts very long without realizing the absolute lack of thorough research information available on public problems."

What Dr. Whitney says of scientific research and what Governor Walsh says of research in political economy is equally true of economic research and of social research. When the federal valuation law was enacted in 1913 we were stampeded with demands for railway statistics. We were not prepared and it was a case of hunt, hunt, and hunt with loss of time and loss of business. If the operation of one American federal law of normal intent finds us so unprepared, where will we be when the shattered economic and social structure of seven-eighths of the civilized world becomes operative! The years 1910 and 1911 were census years in most of these countries. In ordinary circumstances approximate estimates of probable variations could be based on these census figures. The war has made this impossible. Incalculable depletion of population has taken place, incalculable shifting of population will take place when the war is over. The same displacement is foreseeable in industry and commerce. Granted. But, you say, where do we come in? Just here. The academic world and the business world are each considering the most feasible, the most advantageous adjustment of these displacements. They will require during the next five or ten years an enormous variety of combinations of fluctuation of value, of output of resources, natural and intrinsic, of marketing possibilities, of transportation facilities, of banking, exchange and credit. They will

have to draw upon accumulated experience. This accumulated experience they themselves have recorded from time to time in the technical press. This we have religiously subscribed to, bound, and shelved, and considered our duty ended there. We have made of the lauded American library a vast storage place, a warehouse of accumulated experience. Our failure to appreciate the need of a practical display of the contents is an effective padlock on the contents.

I would like to see within the near future a plot of the country, state by state, displaying the library resources and the probable consumers, *i. e.*, students, educational, industrial and manufacturing concerns. I would like a liberal distribution of this plot to consumers. I would like to follow this up with the actual goods. I would like to be able to distribute to consumers at least at the end of a year a general guide to the richest deposits of economic and sociological accumulated experience in American libraries.

It makes me heartsick day after day to have the short-sightedness of our business as a whole brought home to me. If this business were one of material profit and loss we would all have been in the receiver's hands years ago.

From personal experience, particularly since conducting reference work in the New York Public Library, I am convinced that there is a large and important public to whom the service we could render would be of material benefit. The little tapping of this lead which I have dared to do, owing to our inadequate facilities to follow up any possible response, has amazed me with the richness of the prospect. I am sure other reference workers must have had the same experience. It is not fair to our administrators nor to our trustees not to impress them with the impairment of plant which an inadequate reference service is. Almost all our libraries are overloaded at the business end and undermanned at the reference end. Yet it is the reference end which brings the solid business to the library. We all know what good advertisers students are for us. The slightest service rendered them is sure to

bring a comeback. They do not, however, begin to compare with the business man. He will talk about your service at the office, to his friends, and he never fails to follow up the first satisfactory attention. It is a great pity therefore that with the opportunity of the past two years already spent, we are not making some effort towards economic and sociological preparedness. Our business sense, if we had any, would tell us that German systems of industrial co-operation, economic information without end concerning new foreign markets, port development in this country, terminal facilities, economics of transportation, utility development, are among the great questions which will influence theoretical and practical economic research in the near future.

It would be out of place to consider here the best method of preparation, but it goes without saying that the orthodox catalog is wholly inadequate. Nor is the exceptional industry of a few persons sufficient. We reference workers must have a program which will enable us to co-operate on a common basis, which will relate us closely as a body to those men and women in the world of affairs who need the corroboration of accumulated experience. Only then can we hope to lift our work out of that half-light of romantic piffle in which it is generally viewed. It is not fair to all the young people we are enticing into librarianship not to develop this opportunity of reference work for them, while insisting on overlong training in routine matters. It is not fair or loyal to the great men, Winsor, Poole, Dewey or Billings, who believed so mightily in the American library, to allow this most dynamic phase to lapse into insipidity.

With the coming reorganization, countries heretofore in the lower ranks of the economic and sociological scale will come to the front as subjects of research. India, Russia, Latin America, Asia Minor are on the tapis for exploitation. It is our business to see that accumulated economic and sociological experience concerning these regions is exploited simultaneously with the demand. The finest collections of official documents in the world are in this coun-

try. I dare say some of the richest deposits of accumulated economic and sociological experience are to be found in the great American libraries. Has there been so much as a whisper of suggestion for the working of these deposits? No! Can it be possible that we don't care? Dr. Whitney has said of the wastage of confining scientists to teaching to the exclusion of research—"the nation needs what these men might give it." The nation needs what we can give it. Then, why not arouse ourselves out of our professional complacency and do what another group of men, no more fit than we are, will surely do. By our own inertia we are condemning ourselves to a deserved inconsequence.

It is a sore temptation to expatiate on the importance to us of the opportunity now waiting. A trifle of foresightedness, a moment of attention to the alert professional and business men, and we must realize that an advantage such as is offering now to give to our business a functional value, will never again come to us.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB RECEPTION TO A. L. A.

THROUGH the courtesy of the directors of the Metropolitan Art Museum, the New York Library Club held a reception in the museum on the afternoon of July 3 for members of the American Library Association. As this was a pay-day at the museum, tickets of admission were given out in advance at Asbury Park to all who applied.

An informal receiving line was headed by Dr. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, president of the club. The museum was represented by Mr. Clifford, Miss Wallace, and Miss Felton, of the library; Mr. Dean, the curator of armor; Miss Abbot and Mrs. Vaughan of the educational department; and Miss Gash, of the secretary's office. Others who assisted in receiving were Mr. Anderson of the New York Public Library, Miss Hutchinson of the Brooklyn Art Institute, Mr. Meyer of the Library of Congress, and Miss Mitchell of the Chicago Art Institute.

After a half hour of sociability those present, numbering about a hundred and fifty, adjourned to the lecture room, where Mr. Kent, the secretary of the museum,

gave them formal welcome to the institution. He then introduced Mr. Clifford, who described the work and resources of the library. The room was then darkened and slides of some of the museum's treasures were shown, with running comment by Miss Abbot. On behalf of the librarians present, Mr. Hodges of Cincinnati thanked the officers of the museum and the New York Library Club for the hospitality shown to the visiting librarians, and after the serving of refreshments in the museum restaurant, the rest of the afternoon was spent in wandering through the various rooms, getting such glimpses as the limited time permitted of the more famous art objects housed there.

#### A BETTER COMMUNITY CONFERENCE

A BETTER Community Conference was held at the University of Illinois June 20, 21, and 22, 1916, under the general direction of Professor R. E. Hieronymus, community adviser of the university. About 350 people from out of town attended the conference and many students in the University Summer Session also attended the various sessions. It is expected that a similar conference will be held annually at the university.

Besides three general sessions there were nineteen section meetings. Each of the sectional meetings represented either a community of a certain size or some subject of general community interest such as Recreation, Religion, Commercial Clubs, Music, or Public Health.

One of these section meetings was devoted to the library as a community agency. Fifty people attended this section meeting, most of them being students registered in the Summer Session of the Library School, and representing about 22 libraries of Illinois. The section meeting was in charge of P. L. Windsor, librarian of the university, and the following program was given, each number being followed by lively discussion.

The public library and art in the community.  
Eva Cloud, librarian, Kewanee Public Library.

What the library does for city officials.  
Florence R. Curtis, University of Illinois Library School.



What the library does for public health. Lydia Barrette, librarian, Jacksonville Public Library.

How the State Library Commission can help small libraries. Anna May Price, secretary, Illinois Library Extension Commission.

Mr. F. K. W. Drury, assistant librarian of the University of Illinois Library, acted as secretary of the section and prepared a full summary of all the papers and discussions. P. L. W.

#### PROFESSOR EDWARD WINSLOW HALL\*

FROM the early days of Waterville College down to eight years ago, the great event in the history of any class was the assignment of the Junior Parts at the Senior Exhibition. Its interest centered in the fact that it was the occasion when the leaders of the class in scholarship were first officially announced. The exercises consisted of original orations by the seniors, and translations by the juniors, into English, French, Latin, and highest of all, Greek. Fifty-five years ago, shortly after the fateful election of 1860, and only a little before the bombardment of Sumter began to echo in drum-beats throughout the North, the class of 1861 held its Senior Exhibition, and the Greek Junior Part was awarded to Edward Winslow Hall. He chose for translation the "Defence of liberal studies" which Cicero gave in his plea for the poet Archias—that utterance in praise of reading which has been a favorite with book-lovers for nearly two thousand years. Other occupations, said Cicero, are not appropriate to all times, or ages, or places; but literary studies are the nourishment of youth and the comfort of age; they adorn our prosperity and afford a refuge and a solace in adversity; at home they are a delight and abroad no burden; the companions of our night-watches, they banish the fatigue of travel and the loneliness of the country. The selection of this passage was no happy accident; it arose from the deepest springs of Dr. Hall's nature. It was so profound a self-revelation that it foreshadowed at thirteen years' distance

the choice of his real life-work. It was so typical of his inmost self that when the committee on this memorial were casting about for the most appropriate inscription, these words appealed to them above all others, though at the time they were unaware of their peculiar fitness.

Memorials originate in a great variety of motives, differing widely in moral value, but this arose from the noblest of all impulses, friendship raised to the higher power of love. One of those most deeply concerned in the erection of this tablet was not a pupil of Dr. Hall's, but his classmate and roommate. To him it stands simply—but how beautifully!—as a tribute to his chum. To another it commemorates one who not only in his youth

"Led his bewildered feet through learning's maze,"

but was from his earliest childhood his intimate friend and counsellor. To the rest of us it represents affection, but still more a debt,—not the payment of a debt, not the cancelling of an irksome obligation,—but the willing, glad, proud acknowledgment of a debt that we never can repay. As such this tablet will stand fifty, sixty, seventy years, so long as a single living link remains between its pictured bronze and the man it commemorates. But when the bond is at last severed, will this tablet lose its meaning? Must its inscription then be changed to those words of Lucan: *Stat magni nominis umbra*? By no means. Even with its unveiling this tablet took on a third significance, which is destined to grow with every passing year, and finally to supplant the others. How shall I express in words that meaning? You have already anticipated my thought; and I need only to say that what before was individual will then have become universal, the single life will have been merged in the type. As Milton said of Lycidas, who in his mortal powers had passed from the scenes of human action,

"Henceforth thou art the Genius of the shore."

Thus to stand in the eyes of generations yet unborn as the representative of the noble activities that filled his life in this New England Academe, surely that is, in Milton's words, "a large recompense."

\*Remarks on the unveiling of a memorial tablet to Professor Edward Winslow Hall, Colby College, June 27, 1916.



But a memorial has often not only a message to its larger, even if a selected, public, but also a special message to a public that may be very small but is sure to be highly appreciative. A few weeks ago I was in New York, at the foot of Central Park, standing before Saint Gaudens' glorious statue of General Sherman. I could thrill to it as a lover of art, as an American, and as one whom chance had once favored with an hour in the great general's company. But how if I had been a young American soldier? What a flame of inspiration that martial vision would have shot through my veins! What an incentive I should have found it to deeds of heroism, and what a pledge of recognition from a grateful country! The librarian is not a warrior; his activities are not symbolized by the thunder and the lightning; rather by the dew and sunshine. Hence his work never strikes the popular imagination, and rarely rises to the level of public recognition. Thrice precious therefore to librarians is this memorial. In its eloquent expression of the spirit that prompted it the successor of Dr. Hall and his successors will day by day find that encouragement, that assurance of appreciation, which glorify drudgery; and not they alone, but their colleagues everywhere; and not only this inward refreshment, but a mighty stimulus to action. Plutarch was eternally right when he said in his life of Pericles that worth makes such an appeal to the souls of men that the bare recital of its deeds will stir them both to admiration of the things done and to emulation of the doer.

So it will profit us all to know whom and what manner of man this memorial sets before us. A Portland boy, born September 9, 1840, the son of teachers, growing into a tall, handsome, athletic youth, who even in school made his mark as a public speaker. Of his character as it had already developed in boyhood, Rev. Henry M. King, D.D., who was his schoolmate, said to me, "You cannot say anything too good." In his last year in the Portland High School he came under the influence of Dr. James H. Hanson, that widely revered name that has meant so much for this town—*clarum et venerabile*

*nomen, multum nostrae quod proderat urbi.* In college his favorite studies were the languages, literature, and art. We have already seen what distinction he won in the class-room. To the discipline of study he added that of teaching, as the old calendar encouraged college students to do. He showed himself in college, as afterwards, amply endowed with humor—that lubricant of the soul, that stabilizer of the intellect—but he never figured as a wit, though he was capable, under provocation, of a sudden thrust of satire that finished at once the argument and his opponent. If ever handwriting was an index to character, it was Dr. Hall's. Neat, even, as legible as print and far more beautiful, his was the ideal library hand, as he himself became to all who knew his work the ideal librarian. After leaving college he taught for a year in the Oread Institute at Worcester, and then, being debarred by the result of an accident in the gymnasium from enlisting in the army, he entered the civil service of his country, and served for three years, first in the War Department and later in the Treasury Department. He was thus in Washington during the last two years of the war and the year following. In 1865 he made an ideal marriage, which was destined for him to be life-long. In the following year the chair of Modern Languages was established in Waterville College, and he was called to fill it. That was just before his twenty-sixth birthday, and for twenty-five years he faithfully performed the duties of this bilingual position. The only interruption was a year abroad in the early seventies. A former student describes him on his return as an Apollo with curly locks and a blonde beard. The beard he soon discarded, and his appearance at his physical prime, as his students of that decade remember him, has been caught in the happiest manner by the artist of our memorial. Such was the face illumined that greeted us in the class-room and the library. For on his return from Europe he was entrusted with a new function, that of librarian, and "from that moment," as Colonel Shannon has justly said, "Professor Hall found his true vocation." He welcomed this appointment as an opportunity,



BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLET TO PROFESSOR EDWARD WINSLOW HALL UNVEILED AT COLBY COLLEGE, JUNE 27, 1910

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and already by the beginning of the great modern library movement in 1876, when I first came to know his work, he had placed the Colby Library, by its intelligent arrangement, its accurate catalog, and its active, sympathetic and generous administration, in a position of acknowledged leadership. He was an early member of the American Library Association, which was one of the important results of the Centennial, and took part in its conferences. In the thirty-seven years of his librarianship, the number of books under his charge was multiplied by more than five, an increase from 9000 to nearly 50,000. His fellow librarians recognized his attainments by making him president of the Maine Library Association at its first meeting in 1896, to which he contributed a paper on "The value and use of reference books." He was a founder and vice-president of the Maine Pedagogical Society, before which he delivered in 1888 an address on "The teacher and the library." As if two men's work during nearly twenty years were not enough, he accepted the keeping of the Graduate Records, and the preparation of our General Catalog, of which he issued three editions, the last, which crowned his life-work, being a substantial volume. He also found, or made, time to write a "History of higher education in Maine." In addition, he served for twenty-six years as the secretary and treasurer of the Colby Alumni Association, and for a like period as clerk of the Waterville Baptist Church. So he continued his work almost up to the limit of three score and ten years. Then, after a few months of failing strength, he bade farewell to earth on the 8th of September, 1910, as if it had been graciously prearranged that he should open his eyes on his seventieth birthday in the world that needs not the light of the sun.

Such, on the surface, is the record of the man whom we commemorate to-day with blended regret and pride. But what was the real work that he did as he went in and out of these portals for forty-five years? Was it training our ears and limbering our organs of speech until we could make sounds that would pass for the French *u* and the German guttural? Ex-

pending to the best advantage year by year the tiny allowance of money for his library? Arranging the books in effective order, cataloging, caring for them, keeping the record of loans, helping the students in their search for elusive information, inducting them in the course of their four years into the knowledge and use of intellectual tools? All this, indeed, but more. Little time or strength would seem to be left for more; but the addition was not some separate item of instruction or aid; it was that quality diffused through all which made the difference between diligent service and the highest service. It was the spirit of the man which, to the measure of our receptivity, we absorbed. It was the overtone that transformed the monotonous marching strain of daily life into a pean. Shall we call it Culture? That word has been so overworked or abused that we may well lay it by, like an instrument that has lost its edge, and employ instead another word almost forgotten, Taste. I recently heard a college president, championing the intellectual mission of the college, deny its call to furnish so vague a product as taste. Whether the omission is to be hailed or lamented, the fact remains that American colleges from the beginning have conspicuously failed, in their training, to quicken the esthetic sense. Their graduates who have achieved this final flowering of the mind have done so, either by themselves, or under the inspiration of an exceptional teacher. Such a stimulus to sensibility toward art was the class-room of Professor Warren; toward literature, the library of Dr. Hall. It is not enough to *know*, in a world the springs of whose life are beauty; one must be alive to that beauty, or one is spiritually but a Caliban. So the message of this memorial to the after-world of the college, which, as regards Dr. Hall, began developing six years ago, shall be, along with knowledge, exalting and glorifying it, the finer life of the spirit, and for this inspiration, which the artist has here fixed in imperishable bronze, she needed but to turn to the work, and guided by that, to the character of Edward Winslow Hall.

HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN.

### American Library Association

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONFERENCE, ASBURY PARK, JUNE 26-JULY 1, 1916

THE thirty-eighth general conference of the American Library Association, forty years old this year, was held at Asbury Park, N. J., June 26-July 1. Headquarters were in the New Monterey Hotel, where about 600 librarians stayed, and the rest were accommodated in hotels nearby. It was announced at the meeting that 1333 members had registered at headquarters, and it was estimated that the number actually in attendance during the week was close to 1500, surpassing even the record made at Washington in 1914.

Regret was everywhere expressed over the absence of Miss Mary W. Plummer, the association's president, who was ill in Chicago. Though in poor health all the year, Miss Plummer had never ceased her work for the welfare of the association, and continued her efforts until the success of the conference was assured.

The exhibition of labor-saving devices, which was originally planned for this conference, was finally given up, as the committee in charge found it impossible to make the exhibit as comprehensive as had been hoped. A large room on the ground floor, however, was set aside for any exhibits which individual firms or organizations might wish to display, and about 25 firms, chiefly publishers, booksellers and picture dealers, took advantage of the opportunity.

There was no official post-conference trip this year, but many of the librarians visited New York the following week, when the National Education Association was holding its annual conference.

Five general sessions were held. In addition to the A. L. A. section meetings, the Special Libraries Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, the National Association of State Libraries, the American Library Institute Board, the League of Library Commissions, and the Bibliographical Society of America also held meetings during the week, and these, coupled with the meetings of the various sections of the A. L. A., made a program so full that selection was difficult.

On Monday evening, following the first general session, a reception was held in the ballroom of the New Monterey Hotel. The officers of the A. L. A., the officers of the N. J. L. A., and the members of the N. J. Public Library Commission were asked to stand in the receiving line, the invitation in-

cluding the wives of those who are married. As was to be expected, various things prevented some from being present on the first evening of the conference, so that those who actually stood in the receiving line were Walter L. Brown, Chalmers Hadley, Harrison W. Craver, Dr. Herbert Putnam, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick and Mrs. Bostwick, Matthew S. Dudgeon, George B. Utley and Mrs. Utley for the A. L. A.; Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Edward S. Katzenbach and Mrs. Katzenbach, and Adelene J. Pratt, for the N. J. L. A.; and Moses Taylor Pyne and Mrs. Pyne, Everett T. Tomlinson and Mrs. Tomlinson, and Edmund J. Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, of the State Commission.

A pleasant break in the week's full schedule of meetings was the visit made on Thursday afternoon to Princeton University. Over 650 librarians went over on the special train provided for the party, but few of them realized that the \$1.16 carfare which each one paid was a half fare and that Mr. Pyne, chairman of the New Jersey Library Commission, paid the other half to the Penn. R. R. for each one who went. Mr. Pyne's generosity was manifested in many quiet ways throughout the week, but at no time did he give greater pleasure to a larger number of people than on this pleasant visit. The party was received in Alexander Hall, where President Hibben gave them special welcome. A pamphlet, describing "Short walks about Princeton," and containing a map on which the buildings of interest were marked, had been distributed on the train. With its help and the guidance of Mr. Pyne, Dr. Richardson and other members of the University Library staff, the visitors easily found their way about. The university buildings were all open for inspection, and the walks about the campus, and especially the beautiful garden of old-fashioned flowers in the rear of the president's house, were enjoyed by all. Busses were in readiness to transport any who cared to visit the plant of the University Press, pleasantly quartered in its own building with ideal working conditions. A copy of Gen. Leonard Wood's "Military obligation of citizenship," issued by the Press, was given to each visitor. A photostat exhibition, showing the possibilities of its usefulness in all departments of the library, was arranged for this visit, and it was a matter of regret that lack of time prevented careful examination of this and other collections displayed. Toward the end of the afternoon automobiles and busses took the guests to the Graduate College, where an organ recital was given and afternoon tea was served.



On Friday afternoon the Asbury Park Chamber of Commerce took members of the A. L. A. on an automobile drive up the coast, and as a result of special effort on their part Pryor's Band began its engagement this week, expressly for the benefit of those in attendance at the conference. The hotel orchestra played for dancing every evening after the meetings, and the special books of amusement tickets issued to members drew many to Deal Lake, the "movies," the band concerts, and other amusements of the Boardwalk.

There were dinners for the various library schools, dinners for different states, and Mrs. Carr's blue-ribbon dinners and breakfasts for those who had attended ten A. L. A. conferences. Sherman Dennis, the manager of the New Monterey, who planned most carefully for both the comfort and pleasure of the librarians, offered to provide a special menu card with a seal or motto, and this gave Secretary Utley an opportunity to carry out a long cherished plan of running a series of quotations from librarians of yesterday and to-day. The quotations were changed with each meal, and were chosen to follow in thought the general trend of the meetings.

#### OFFICERS ELECTED

The election of officers for the coming year was held on Friday, and the following were chosen:

*President*—Walter L. Brown, librarian, Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

*First vice-president*—Harrison W. Craver, librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Second vice-president*—George H. Locke, librarian, Public Library, Toronto, Ont.

*Members of the Executive Board*—Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director, Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur L. Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

*Trustee of the Endowment Fund*—E. W. Sheldon, trustee and treasurer, Public Library, New York city.

*Members of the Council* (elected by the association for term ending 1921)—Mary F. Isom, librarian, Portland Library Association, Portland, Ore.; Willard H. Austen, librarian, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. C. M. Hanson, associate director, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, Ill.; Gratia A. Countryman, librarian, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.; Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian, Public Library, Cleveland, O.

*Members of the Council* (elected by the Council for term ending 1921)—Gertrude Andrus, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.; Chalmers

Hadley, Public Library, Denver, Colo.; Isadore G. Mudge, Columbia University Library, New York city; A. S. Root, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, O.; W. T. Porter, trustee, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.

#### FIRST GENERAL SESSION

All the general sessions, and some of the larger section meetings, were held in the Auditorium, opposite the New Monterey. The first general session was called to order Monday evening at 8:30, with Walter L. Brown, first vice-president of the association, in the chair.

In opening this thirty-eighth conference of the American Library Association and its fortieth year, Mr. Brown spoke of the extreme regret felt by those in charge that the first official announcement had to be that of the absence of the president because of illness; and he emphasized the fact that the meeting was after all Miss Plummer's meeting, for it was she who had drawn up the program, who had secured the speakers, and who had even written her presidential address which was to be read by the secretary.

"Miss Plummer has devoted herself without stint, notwithstanding her year of sickness and pain, to the interests of the association," said Mr. Brown. "We feel under great obligation to make this meeting a success, and we hope that all Miss Plummer's friends will share with us this obligation and do all that we can to send her word of a successful conference."

He then introduced M. Taylor Pyne, chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission and trustee of Princeton, who welcomed the librarians to Asbury Park and to New Jersey.

Before proceeding to read Miss Plummer's address, Mr. Utley said: "The regret at the absence of Miss Plummer has already been voiced, and I can assure you that I feel her absence very keenly. It has been a pleasure to work with Miss Plummer as president during the year, and we all share in the sorrow in knowing that she is ill; but we are likewise glad to know that she is getting better. You will be interested to know that last Tuesday I had the pleasure of seeing Miss Plummer. I called on her for a few moments and found her looking well, in spite of the fact that she was too weak still to consider coming to be with us to-night. I asked her if she had a greeting which she could send us on this occasion, and she said, 'Tell them I feel as guilty as a hostess who has invited friends to a banquet and is not there to help entertain them.' You can yourselves realize how keen the disappointment is to Miss Plummer."

"I would like to say in starting to read her address that at her special request the announcement must be made—I repeat, at her special request—that the address is not in as polished and finished a condition as she would like to have it. I think you will feel that the announcement is unnecessary. Miss Plummer wrote this address—she did not write it, Miss Plummer dictated this address from the bed of pain and illness—dictated it to a stenographer. Under those trying conditions I am sure you will feel that no apologies are necessary for any awkward expressions which Miss Plummer feels are in the address, but I think you will have difficulty in finding them, unless it be the shortcomings of the reader."

Miss Plummer took for the subject of her address "The public library and the pursuit of truth," and the paper is reprinted in full elsewhere in this issue.

Following the reading of the address, the vice-president called upon Mr. Bowker to voice for the association its desire to send Miss Plummer a message that should show its appreciation of her fine and thoughtful address.

Mr. Bowker accordingly offered the following resolution to be sent to Miss Plummer in the name of the A. L. A., with the signatures of the vice-president and secretary:

To Miss Mary Wright Plummer, Chicago, Ill.

The American Library Association send to their absent president their affectionate sympathy and their high appreciation of her devoted service to the profession and to the association. As a leader in library school development you have the gratitude of hundreds here present for whom you have cleared the way, and your achievements have contributed largely to the honor and dignity of the profession. The association, while sorrowing at your absence, appreciates gratefully your efforts for the success of this conference, and thank you for the inspiring presidential address which they have just heard.

In offering this resolution, Mr. Bowker said: "It has more than once been the lot of this association to miss from the annual conference the president of the year, but I think never under circumstances which we must all so regret. Miss Plummer has so devoted herself to her library work for years that we pay in her absence the penalty for that devotion. She has sent her special apologies that she cannot be here as our hostess, and it is one of our regrets that we miss the gracious presence, the winning smile, the kindly word in which she typifies the eternal feminine, the ever womanly which represents so large a majority of this association. Miss Plummer came to her library work from out the sweet sanctity of the Society of Friends, and from that brought perhaps two qualities which many of us who have been her intimate friends know, but perhaps not all of you—the quality

of a quiet sincerity and the quality of force which often comes into noble causes from that society.

"Next to Melvil Dewey, whose thought of the library school met at the start with such scoffing, not least from our dear scoffer of honored memory, Dr. Poole, Miss Plummer perhaps has done more for the development of that part of the inspiration of the profession than anyone else. It required some courage not only to propose a library school, as Mr. Dewey did, but to become a member of the first class in the first library school, as Miss Plummer did, and from that first class have come many whose names and whose work you recognize as leaders in this profession, first among them all—Mary Wright Plummer.

"Perhaps most of you may not know Miss Plummer as she shows herself in that volume of poems, most creditable contributions to American poetry not of the new sort, which she published in 1896. Those of you who have conducted small libraries know how much you owe to her for her "Hints for small libraries," which the American Library Association has published through successive editions. Those who are children's librarians have reason to be thankful to her for those charming books of travel "Roy and Ray in Mexico," and the two children again in Canada, as well as for the delightful reworking of the stories of the Cid, which have come from her pen.

"So throughout she has dignified the work of the librarian, the work of the teacher, the work of the writer, in a united library service. I know that she is one whom all of you have especially delighted to honor. I know that no one could be more missed, especially in this year, than she, and I know that you will all unite with absolute unanimity in sending her some such expression of your real feeling, which I am sure, Mr. Vice-President, will be adopted by a rising vote, after others have said a word or two in further expression of your feeling."

In rising to second the adoption of the resolution presented by Mr. Bowker, Dr. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, said that he did so with mingled regret and sorrow: regret at the absence of the honored chief executive officer and sorrow because the absence has been occasioned by illness. "I have known Miss Plummer for a long time as a trained librarian and as a trainer of librarians," said Dr. Hill, "and in both capacities she has attained the highest standard of proficiency I cannot add to the effectiveness of the resolution or to the words of Mr. Bowker, but I am sure that I voice the unanimous senti-



MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BEFORE THE NEW MONTREY HOTEL AT ASBURY PARK, NEW





BURY PARK, NEW JERSEY, ON JUNE 30, 1910.

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ment of the association in wishing for the speedy recovery of our president, and for her early return to her own chosen field of library activity."

The resolution having been unanimously agreed to by a rising vote, the vice-president declared the meeting adjourned, and the audience returned to the New Monterey for the delightful reception tendered by their New Jersey hosts.

#### SECOND GENERAL SESSION

Chalmers Hadley, second vice-president of the association, presided over the second general session, which was called to order Tuesday morning at 9:30. Attention was called to the report on co-ordination rules to be presented later by Dr. Gould, of McGill University, and certain other reports were briefly mentioned. Most of the reports had been printed and distributed to members in advance of the meeting and were read only by title. On motion of Willis H. Kerr, it was voted to send a telegram of greeting to the 8000 members of the Association of Advertising Clubs of the World, in convention in Philadelphia. The nominating committee presented its list of candidates for officers for the coming year, and announced that the election would be held on Friday.

The first paper was by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, on "How the community educates itself," and as this paper is printed in full elsewhere in this issue, the summary of it is omitted here.

Owing to the tragic death at Verdun, on June 24, of his son Victor Chapman, who was a sergeant in the Franco-American Flying Corps, John Jay Chapman of New York city was not present, and his paper on "Children's reading" was read by Henry N. Sanborn, secretary of the Indiana Public Library Commission. "It is seldom mentioned," wrote Mr. Chapman, "that the chief end of education is happiness," and it is the task of the educator to bring young people and the great minds of all ages together. The truly great things of life—as love, hate, remorse—children can understand, and the best children's books are both *real* and *old*. For the ordinary child the family dinner table represents life, and the young child will accept with avidity all that interests its parents, so long as its treatment is individual. It is only the exceptional child that should be sent to the librarian. With us to-day the libraries and schools do too much of the work of parents, which should be kept private and personal, in training the minds and tastes of children.

Miss Mary Ogden White, of Summit, N. J., who has assisted in conducting the fiction seminars of the Library School of the New York Public Library the past year, was the next speaker, taking as her subject "Democracy in modern fiction." The rise in the general level of democracy to-day she attributes less to the magazines than to the newspapers, which furnish a "motion picture of current events." In modern fiction is felt the clash of the old and new schools, and the work suffers from the lack of a common background, alike on the part of the author and reader. Miss White showed how the growth of democracy in fiction has kept step with the historical growth of democracy, and discussed the salient features of the work of various novelists, in support of her thesis.

The last paper of the morning was on "Leadership through learning," by William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan. Mr. Bishop opened his address by calling attention to the one theme on which every graduation orator laid emphasis, that the young men who are now going out from the universities are "the future leaders of the community." The real leaders of the next generation will be college bred, a condition which has never yet been wholly true. They will be the men who know and know how—who will combine knowledge and efficiency and character. Granted this, what relation does the fact bear to the libraries of the country? Since it is impossible to divorce learning from books, pre-eminence in any field means more and more the ability to put book learning to practical use. The question for librarians to consider is this: Can our libraries provide the needed food for the real leaders of the community—not just the real and useful material, but that which is absolutely vital? In general, Mr. Bishop believes we do not have the books we should. Our leading libraries, though big in number of volumes, are not equal in quality to the British Museum or the Bibliothèque Nationale. Only fair progress has been made in specialization since 1899, when a splendid beginning was made. More co-operation in buying is needed if this specialization is to succeed, and no real scholar should be hindered from doing real work by lack of books. More and more scientific books are needed to help the people of the United States and the existing and recorded literature now in libraries should be located so as to be available. While emphasizing this need of better preparation for research work on the part of libraries, Mr. Bishop gave due recognition to the worth and value of the

recreative reading now being done in libraries everywhere. In closing he urged the development of professional spirit and a higher degree of technical efficiency so that the library may be prepared on the side of service for research aid, and more co-operation and co-ordination between libraries everywhere.

#### THIRD GENERAL SESSION

On Thursday morning the third general session convened in the Auditorium, with Vice-President Brown in the chair. Resolutions of the American Association of Law Libraries, thanking the American Library Association for the privileges enjoyed through affiliation with the latter organization, were read. Two letters were also read, one bringing greetings and good wishes from the National Conference of Charities and Correction, recently held in Indianapolis, and the other from James Bertram, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, acknowledging an invitation to attend this conference of the A. L. A.

The proposed amendment to section 2 of the by-laws to the constitution, on the duties of the nominating committee, was discussed. The section originally provided for the appointment of the committee one month before the annual meeting, and for the posting of its nominations 48 hours before the election. The amendment, whose adoption was recommended by the executive board, provides that "one month" be changed to "three months," giving the committee more time for consideration, and that the requirement that nominations be posted 48 hours before election be changed to provide for their publication in the *Bulletin* of the association at least one month before election. After a short discussion of these two points the amendment was adopted.

The first paper of the morning was read by Robert Gilbert Welsh, the dramatic critic of the *New York Telegram*, who discussed "Modern drama as an expression of democracy." He said that while it is the aim of the theater to mirror every phase of life, the spirit of social democracy has been shown more clearly in foreign plays during the last few years. Of the plays which ran in New York city last winter, he selected "The weavers," "Major Barbara," and "Justice" as the most significant, and proceeded to analyze and discuss each at considerable length. From these he touched briefly on the work of Ibsen, Strindberg, Sudermann, and Brieux, and passed to the evolution of American plays from those of the "Way down East" and "Shenandoah" type to Augustus Thomas's "Witching hour" and Eugene Walter's "Easi-

est way." The real theater of democracy, he thinks, may be with us now in the "movies," which are essentially a crowd creation, and he questioned whether the influence of the Gordon Craig type of theater would work down to the crowd or whether the crowd, through its "movies," would move itself up to the higher standard set up by Craig for the legitimate drama.

Continuing the general theme of the conference, Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse, of New York, followed Mr. Welsh with a talk on "The new poetry and democracy." She showed how poetry follows the universal law of growth through revolution. The romanticism of the nineteenth century was merely reaction against the cold formalism which preceded it, and it in turn had been torn down to make way for the realism introduced by Walt Whitman. Miss Rittenhouse charmed her hearers with her clean-cut analysis and happy characterizations of the work of Whitman, Edwin Markham, Robert Haven Schauffler, Ezra Pound and Amy Lowell (apostles of imagism), Robert Frost, and Edgar Lee Masters. Just as the older forms of poetry were first regarded as revolutionary, and each, after running its cycle, was discarded as too conservative, so to-day Miss Rittenhouse felt that the pure free verse was passing and that a new form is growing up, partly free verse and partly rhyme, and best exemplified in some of the work of Witter Bynner.

The third and last address at this session was given by John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Publication Society of New York city, who talked on "Some of the people we work for." He spoke largely on the opportunities which the libraries have in the Americanization of the immigrant, and said that over 500 libraries are now co-operating with his society. He said that Americans in general need a better understanding of the difficulties of foreigners in this country, and he had no sympathy with the mad haste urged in some quarters to turn the foreigners into citizens before they have learned to love the nation which they are adopting as their new home. Mr. Carr's paper is printed in full in the front of this issue.

#### FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

Vice-President Hadley presided over the fourth general session, which convened in the auditorium Friday evening. Before beginning on the formal part of this evening's program, Mr. Bowker was introduced. Understanding that the Librarian of the National Library of Mexico City is one of the foremost in endeavoring to maintain and promote friendly rela-

tions between that republic and our own, Mr. Bowker proposed "that the Executive Board be authorized to send to Señor Luis Manuel Rojas, the Librarian of the National Library of Mexico, from the American Library Association, its earnest hopes for the continuing friendliness and the increasing intimacy and mutual appreciation between the people of the United States and the people of our sister republic of Mexico," and this resolution was carried.

Mr. Bowker then proceeded to recall some of the events incident to the organization of the American Library Association, saying: "It is my happy fortune to be the representative—it is my unhappy misfortune to be the sole representative, at this meeting, of the men and women who forty years ago started the American Library Association. This meeting has been spoken of as the thirty-eighth annual conference. In truth, the conferences have not been annual: had they been, this would have been the forty-first annual conference.

"For a special purpose I will hark back for a moment to those early days. It was something more than 40 years ago, in the spring of 1876, that Melvil Dewey, recently a student at Amherst College, and then assistant librarian of his college—he had already evolved, or begun to evolve, the decimal classification—came to New York for a consultation at the office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, then in Park Row, with Mr. Frederick Leyboldt and myself regarding the starting of a library journal. The earlier periodical had developed a department of library notes which we had thought might be further developed into a separate professional periodical, and Mr. Dewey, whose enthusiasm for library work was already active, desired to associate himself in such an enterprise, which he also had in mind. In the consultations between the three of us it was suggested that there should be an American Library Association. In 1853 the first library conference had been held in New York, with a large attendance, and with promise of an effective future. A number of resolutions and plans were adopted which prophesied in large measure the work which has since been accomplished or is under way. It was proposed to hold a meeting the next year and annually thereafter, but that would-be organization lacked a Melvil Dewey to carry the thing through, and the second meeting was never held.

"From us three, therefore, a call was sent out to ask if librarians generally would cooperate in calling a national conference, and

that was met with not a little scoffing, particularly from that honored veteran whom I very often speak of as our dear scoffer, Dr. Poole, as to who these young people were who had proposed this national association; but the thing carried itself. An organization was begun at the meeting held in Philadelphia in September, 1876, the year when Mr. Cutter had published his famous Rules as a part of the great government work on libraries. Since that time events and estrangements have somewhat sundered old ties, but the continuing work of twenty-five years cannot be forgotten, and I think you will like to join, I am sure, with unanimity, in sending messages of gratitude to those who can be reached now, and who took part in the beginning of the work which has reached such a wonderful culmination. I will ask the secretary to read two telegrams which, if they meet with your approval, it has been arranged shall be sent to-night to Mr. Dewey at Lake Placid and to the widow of Mr. Leyboldt at Scranton, and after that I will take two minutes more to tell you as to the survivors—the other survivors of the 1876 conference—to whom it is proposed to send a general message which will later be read."

The first telegram, addressed to Melvil Dewey, read as follows:

The American Library Association sends from this fortieth anniversary special greetings and gratitude to that one of its founders whose indomitable courage, energy and persistence assured the early and permanent success of the association, and whose inventive genius in evolving the decimal classification and in initiating the library school has earned the worldwide recognition of the library profession.

That to Mrs. Leyboldt was as follows:

The American Library Association, on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary, sends to you its appreciative recognition of Frederick Leyboldt's part in the formation of this association and of his self-sacrificing labors in behalf of American bibliography.

The sending of these two telegrams was approved by a rising vote, after which Mr. Bowker proceeded:

"At the 1876 conference there were present no less than 103 persons, men and women, of whom, however, only 67 became members of the American Library Association and were called charter members. The consecutive numbers on our roll do not represent quite the order of the membership, it being a relation with the treasurer which somehow governed the accession number. Of the 67, counting Mr. Dewey and myself, sixteen are certainly known to be living, and there are possibly a few more, perhaps making up twenty in all, of whom even Mrs. Carr has no present knowledge. By Mrs. Carr's help we can present to you the brief list of the other fourteen.

"Perhaps I may mention first of all a man whose name is unknown to most of you, who came to that first conference in his sixtieth year, a friend and associate of Mr. Larned in Buffalo, and who will presently, we hope, celebrate his hundredth birthday, Mr. William Ives, of Buffalo. There came also our honored associate, Mr. Peoples of New York. From Boston came Mr. Griffin, then of the Boston Public, but now assistant librarian of the Library of Congress. From Worcester there came Dr. Green, our Uncle Samuel, always of affectionate memory, and Mr. Barton, of the Antiquarian Society. From Lynn our ever-young lady, Miss Matthews, and her associate, Miss Rule. From Providence Mr. W. E. Foster, whose absence of recent years we old fellows have much deplored, and from New Haven Mr. Addison Van Name, still living in that city. From Philadelphia Dr. Nolan, who should have been with me at this time to help me in this representation, but who disappeared in his usual fashion on Tuesday; and Mr. Barnwell, still in Philadelphia, though retired—also Mr. Rosengarten, a library trustee, of whom we have since seen too little. From the West came Mr. Charles Evans, whose service to American bibliography you know, and who was at this time librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library. I must include also—and this is a name which I would not willingly omit—Mrs. Melvil Dewey, then Annie Godfrey. Her marriage was one of several with which the library association has been honored. To her who for some time spelled herself A-n-i D-u-i, in the reformed spelling of her husband, and to these others it is proposed to send to-night a message of greeting, for it seems a pity that the fortieth anniversary should pass without this recognition of affectionate memories on the part of an association which has grown into such an effective and remarkable membership from a not very large beginning."

The secretary then read the following telegram, which was sent in identical terms to the fourteen people named by Mr. Bowker:

The American Library Association, on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary, sends to those members of the first conference still with us in spirit, though absent from this meeting, its affectionate greetings, remembrances and thanks for their participation in the seed sowing which has produced such abundant harvest.

Before Mr. Bowker could leave the platform, Mr. Hadley rose and said: "The chair has the privilege of communicating to you still another expression of felicitation issuing out of this anniversary. It is directed to Mr.

Bowker himself. A number of our members have asked me on their behalf to hand him this loving cup and to read to him in your presence the inscription which accompanies it. I do so gladly, for I assume your satisfaction with the incident will thus become part of our official records.

"In presenting this cup, which is full of affection for Mr. Bowker, let me read the inscription on it: '1876—1916. To Richard Rogers Bowker, friend of libraries and librarians, from members of the American Library Association. In admiration of his forty years of unique service to the Association in whose foundation he shared, at whose meetings he has been a constant attendant, to whose councils he has without obligation brought the wise judgment of a man of affairs, and whose work he has furthered in many practical ways by lavish gifts of his time and talent. Asbury Park, June 30, 1916.'"

Mr. Bowker, who was taken completely by surprise, responded briefly, saying: "Words are poor things, and tears are not in place. This comes to me with a glad surprise—for it is absolutely a surprise to me—and is therefore the more welcome. One could have no better reward after so many years than in reaping such a harvest of thanks as this cup of love represents; and for Mrs. Bowker, whom you have so pleasantly welcomed as a newer member, as well as for myself, I thank you from the depths of our hearts."

This pleasant introduction to the evening being concluded, the formal program was begun with a symposium on "The American public as seen from the circulation desk." The first speaker was Miss Edith Tobitt, of Omaha, Neb. Before considering the public as seen from the circulation desk, she said all librarians should question themselves how they appear to the public at the circulation desk. She believes that it is not often a library gives direct service to more than thirty per cent. of its community, indirect service to possibly 50 per cent. Librarians generally are too commercial in their attitude, too eager for mere bigness of numbers in their circulation records. It would be much better if every member of a community should use the library once a year than if a few should use it many times. The use of the public library is more general in the West than in the East, for in many towns it is the only place to go for information. The librarian should know the readers and the tastes of all, and the choice of desk assistants is of the highest importance, for it is only with



the best assistants that the best results can be obtained.

Continuing Miss Tobitt's thought of the importance of quality in desk assistants, Miss Louise Prouty, of Cleveland, humorously suggested that classes be held for library assistants to perfect them in the science of questioning, or as she termed it, "the gentle art of getting information by suggestion" from those readers whose queries are so broad and vague as to be difficult to answer properly.

Miss Catherine Van Dyne of Newark was unable to take part as expected, and Paul M. Paine, of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library, was the last contributor to this symposium. He said every librarian should study his community to find out where his readers are coming from, what his library contains for them, and what it might contain for their use. He urged rural libraries to do more than has been done for the *wife* of the farmer. While libraries are waking up to the fact that they can help the farmer to raise better crops, they do not always seem to realize that they form an agency that can do much to add joy to the family life on the back road settlement, a service much more valuable than giving formulae for sulphur sprays or the best methods of raising chickens.

In a paper on "Establishing libraries under difficulties" written by Miss Mabel Wilkinson, organizer and county librarian in Cody, Wyo., and read by Miss Askew, of New Jersey, the audience was treated to a vivid picture of the adventures which attend library work in Platte county. In two weeks Miss Wilkinson traveled 400 miles on horseback, stopping at every settlement to explain the library plan and to make arrangements for the installation of collections of books from the central library. There is not a bookstore in the county, the nearest being in Cheyenne. In one settlement where a deposit station had been started and library interest aroused, a "pie social" was held to raise money to buy a few reference books for a permanent collection.

Following Miss Wilkinson's paper, Miss Mary S. Saxe, of Westmount, P. Q., whose topic "One hundred years ago—relatively speaking" had piqued the curiosity of the audience, gave a little sketch of the life and works of her uncle, John Godfrey Saxe, whose centenary occurred in June. She recited some of the unpublished poems which he wrote for the children of the family, and described him very entertainingly.

The last speaker was Mr. Faxon, of Boston. Owing to the lateness of the hour he omitted

most of his paper of reminiscences on "Times past," but showed the slides he had had made from snapshots taken at the A. L. A. conferences since he began going in 1893. The pictures of well-known librarians and his humorous comments on them kept the audience in laughter until the last picture had been shown.

#### FIFTH GENERAL SESSION

The last general session was held in the Auditorium Saturday morning, Mr. Brown presiding. The first speaker was Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian at Columbia University, who discussed the present status of "The public library as affected by municipal retrenchment." Mr. Hicks said that when he began his study the newspapers were full of stories of reduction of library incomes, and he thought a crisis in library work had been reached. A questionnaire was sent out and the replies do show a general reduction in five states. He found, however, that public opinion was changing in the press, and that no general reduction of library support in the country as a whole was to be noted. Cities in which the commission form of government is in use as a general thing are making more generous provision for libraries than those governed by mayor and council. Mr. Hicks commented on the various sources of library revenue—direct taxation, endowment, gifts for special collections, rental collections, fines, sale of duplicates, license fees and dog taxes, court fines, state grants, etc. He said of gifts that they show the interest of the leaders in a community rather than of the taxpayers as a whole, and often take away the incentive for community interest and effort. Only one state, Michigan, has constitutional provision for libraries in each township or city, though all state legislatures have passed library laws. Direct local taxation is necessary for best results, and Mr. Hicks discussed the different methods of fixing the library rate, and spoke of the A. L. A. committee now co-operating with the National Municipal League in the preparation of a library section for the model city charter.

Dr. E. A. Hardy, secretary of the Ontario Library Association, followed Mr. Hicks with a paper on "How Ontario manages her free libraries." With an introductory paragraph on the early history of Ontario he showed how "legislative authority existed in the province before the population arrived," which accounts for the standardization of its library system and for its being under a minister of the Crown instead of a

library commission. The first library in Ontario was organized in 1800, and the Free Libraries Act was passed in 1882. This act provides for (a) the establishment of free libraries by the vote of the taxpayers, (b) their administration by a board of management ranking with the city or town council, and (c) their maintenance by taxation to the extent of a half-mill rate. Every library is entitled to a legislative grant based on its expenditure for books, for periodicals and newspapers, and for maintaining a reading room. Assistance is also given to small libraries in cataloging and classification. Traveling libraries were introduced into the province in 1901, but have not yet reached their full usefulness. A free summer library school was opened in 1911 and held for four years, and will be resumed this year. A library bulletin has just been started by the department. Besides these official measures for library progress, Dr. Hardy noted certain unofficial library activities, notably the organization and work of the Ontario Library Association, which was formed in 1900 and held its first meeting in 1901, with 32 representatives of 24 libraries. It has since brought hundreds of library workers together, initiated many improvements, and shaped legislation. Finally, he described the joint activities of the O. L. A. and the Department of Education. These include the issue and distribution of the O. L. A. Proceedings as a government document, and the joint publication of the quarterly "Selected list of books" which he edits. The library institutes held annually in 15 districts are another joint labor, and there are joint committees for the improvement of legislation and for the investigation of library problems. The development of the trustee's work has kept pace with that of the librarian, in which Mr. Hardy feels that Ontario has surpassed our own country where too often the trustee's interest and share in the library administration is altogether perfunctory.

Miss Ahern rose at the close of Dr. Hardy's paper and paid eloquent tribute to the work which Dr. Hardy has himself done for Ontario library development during the years he has been closely associated with the O. L. A.

Joseph L. Wheeler emphasized, in his paper on "The larger publicity," the need of more intimate relations between the librarian and the public. In days to come, he said, the library schools may offer a course on how to get books read. Too much stress is now put on securing circulation of books, which is no more desirable than use within the building, though making a better showing in sta-

tistics. By informing and inspiring his trustees, the librarian can make them his active co-workers in his efforts to promote a larger understanding of the library's place in the community. He should also take his staff into his confidence regarding his plans, and never allow them to get their library knowledge from the newspapers or the public. Business men will take more interest in the library when they see that it is like any other business, with buying and turn over of stock and the good will of the patron to be held. Individual readers should be known to the librarian and their tastes in books studied. Such publicity methods as those used in Toledo last spring, when the Public Library and the Chamber of Commerce joined forces for a week of library advertising, were excellent. A public exhibition of diagrams and charts, showing the library's use of its money will often serve to secure an increase in the library budget. The librarian should spend half his time outside the library building, studying his community, and should seek and grasp every opportunity to speak on library matters before all kinds of gatherings.

Mr. Brett, in the last paper of the morning, gave a general analysis of library legislation. While all library work is done under state authority, some of it directly, the greater part is carried on from local centers—municipality, township, or county. Most public libraries belong in one of three classes, municipal, school district, or association or proprietary. Geographically the county is the logical unit and the only one giving general provision for all people. Mr. Brett discussed the laws of the various states under the heads of government, organization, acquisition of property, support, staff appointments and pensions, book selection and purchase, protection of property, and traveling libraries. The conditions vary greatly between the states which have commissions and those which are without them.

Only routine business followed. The committee on resolutions offered, and the meeting adopted, resolutions of thanks to all the individuals and organizations who had contributed to the success of the conference. In addition to the record in the printed reports of those members who had died during the year, special resolutions were read for Dr. Little of Bowdoin and Dr. John Thomson of Philadelphia. The secretary reported that 171 ballots were cast, and read the list of officers thereby elected, and with a few words from President-elect Brown, the meeting and the conference came to an end.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association was held at the New Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., June 26. Present: Messrs. Brown, Hadley, Craver, Putnam, Bostwick, Dudgeon and Ranck.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: Bernard C. Steiner, Gertrude E. Andrus, and J. T. Gerould.

It was voted that the election of officers be held on Friday, June 30, and that the polls be open from 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. William Teal and H. E. Roelke were appointed tellers of election.

The following report of the committee on nominations was received, adopted and ordered posted on the official bulletin board:

President—Walter L. Brown, librarian, Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

First vice-president—Harrison W. Craver, librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Second vice-president—George H. Locke, librarian, Public Library, Toronto, Canada.

Members of the Executive Board—Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director, Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur L. Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

Members of the Council—Mary F. Isom, librarian, Library Association, Portland, Ore.; Willard H. Austen, librarian, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. C. M. Hanson, associate director, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, Ill.; Gratia A. Countryman, librarian, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.; Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian, Public Library, Cleveland, O.

Trustee of the Endowment Fund—E. W. Sheldon, trustee and treasurer, Public Library, New York City.

A communication was read from Dr. Frank P. Hill recommending that Section 2 of the by-laws to the constitution be so amended that the nominating committee be appointed at least three months before the date of the annual meeting instead of one month, and that the report of the committee on nominations, instead of being posted on the official bulletin board at least 48 hours before the election, be printed in the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association at least one month before the election. This proposed amendment received the unanimous recommendation of the executive board. (Note—The association, at its general session on June 29, adopted this amendment to the above by-law.)

The board discussed plans for library reorganization in France and Belgium after the

war, but took no official action, inasmuch as this subject was scheduled to come before the Council at a subsequent meeting.

Adjourned.

## SECOND SESSION

A second meeting was held at the New Monterey Hotel on Saturday, July 1. Present: President Brown, First Vice-President Craver, Miss Rathbone and Messrs. Bostwick, Dudgeon, Ranck, and Bailey.

Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf was unanimously elected a member of the Publishing Board to succeed herself for a term of three years.

A brief report was presented from William Stetson Merrill, chairman of the committee on code for classifiers. The report stated that the committee had held no meeting during the past year, owing to difficulty of assembling the members. Interest in the code continued to be manifested by occasional requests for copies, of which the supply would long since have been exhausted had not the chairman decided to decline personal requests and instead to send a code to the library most accessible to the applicant, where it can be consulted. The Executive Board was requested to add to the committee Miss Letitia Gosman, Princeton University Library, and Miss Julia Pettee, Union Theological Seminary Library, who have aided the committee by their papers treating on the subject of the code, and whose further counsel and co-operation is desired. The board voted to accept the report and appoint the members recommended.

A report was received from Aksel G. S. Josephson, chairman of the committee on cost and method of cataloging. He stated that since arriving at Asbury Park the committee had further discussed the matter of having a study made of the material it had collected, and the suggestion was made that this material be turned over to one of the library schools as problem work by some student or a group of students. He reported that the matter had been taken up with Mr. Wyer, who had expressed his willingness to give the suggestion careful consideration and to give the work personal supervision in case it is taken up by the New York State Library School.

The appointment of standing committees was postponed to a later date, to be taken up either by correspondence or at a meeting of the board.

The meeting place for 1917 was informally discussed, but no decision was reached.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

## A. L. A. COUNCIL

## FIRST SESSION

The first meeting of the Council was held in the ballroom of the New Monterey on June 28, with 44 members present. Vice-President Walter L. Brown presided. On behalf of the committee on a union list of serials, Dr. C. W. Andrews reported that plans for co-operation with the Library of Congress had again failed. That library reported it was not in a position to undertake such a general list which would reach 100,000 titles and take a long time for preparation. The Smithsonian Institution and the Carnegie Institution also felt unable to undertake the work, and the committee had discussed the possibility of issuing the work in sections. Medical and agricultural libraries and societies are discussing the preparation of checklists of their respective specialities, and the committee expected to confer with the H. W. Wilson Co. on the possibility of co-operation from them. Mr. Bowker suggested that the committee might draft a form which could be a model for different sections and that these sections might be brought together as issued. The committee was continued for another year.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Brett, of Cleveland, who was to have presented a paper on "The libraries' relation with book publishers and dealers," and of Mr. Brown, chairman of the bookbuying committee, who was expected to discuss it, this topic was postponed to the second session.

The secretary then described the correspondence he had had with the French committee calling itself the Alliance for Social and Civic Education, through its spokesman, M. Henri Oger, of Paris. This committee has drawn up an elaborate plan for reconstruction after the war, which will include libraries, social centers, playgrounds, university extension work, gymnasium, and many other forms of social work. Before the committee was formally organized M. Oger had corresponded personally with several librarians and others in this country, and as a result many library reports and booklists, photographs and plans of library buildings, and other material had been sent to him. The plans of the committee now include the establishing of an American circulating library in Paris, which shall be both in its architecture and in its methods of operation a model of what an American library is like. In addition, since France has so many small villages, the committee would like to establish a village library which would show what the small public libraries are

doing in this country. And finally, the committee would like more material for an exhibit of American library methods, including lantern slides and motion picture films where available.

The secretary also described the correspondence he had carried on with Prof. George Sarton, of the University of Ghent, secretary of the Belgian Scholarship Committee formed in Washington. This committee's problem is divided into two parts: first, to provide for school and university libraries, and second, to establish tax-supported libraries. In this latter work, Madame Van Schelle, the American wife of a Belgian gentleman, is very much interested. She has been in this country for some months, and has been specially interested in the work of the traveling libraries and of the library commissions. While she realizes the difficulty there will be in inducing the Belgian authorities to tax the people for the support of libraries, she hopes something may be done by private means. Madame Van Schelle has an educational establishment outside of Brussels, where she hopes to instill in the students a greater realization of the importance and value of broad general reading and of popular education, without question of government or religion, and she desired the commendation or endorsement of the A. L. A. She has gathered several hundred books in this country, in English and in French, and is grateful for any donations.

Mr. Bowker spoke of the presence in this country of M. Louis Rouquette, a representative of the French Government at the San Francisco Exposition, and interested in book production and distribution. He also spoke of M. Otlet's anxiety over the fate of the card collection in Brussels, and the suggestion that a duplicate collection be deposited in the Library of Congress or the A. L. A. He said he thought any work done by the association should be on an international basis, and suggested that the matter be referred to a special committee on international co-operation, made up of persons who could correspond in the different languages and who should study the best means for promoting the extension of library development among the peoples of Europe after the war.

Dr. Putnam thought it would be impracticable for the association to do anything of any widely extended practical value at present, and that it would be unfortunate if the appointment of a committee at this time should give an impression abroad of some immediate possible service from this side. He suggested that the committee now be charged simply



with the accumulation of information and with observation of the trend of things abroad, to report at the midwinter meeting. This suggestion was approved and a motion to that effect was made and carried.

#### COMMITTEE ON FIRE INSURANCE RATES

Mr. Dudgeon then presented the report of the committee on fire insurance rates, which in its last report announced that the committee was working on three things: first, the language to be placed in a fire insurance policy; second, to consider whether or not an entire library policy was a practical thing, and third, to develop a simple but effective fire prevention code.

In response to the question whether it is general to insure books separately from the building, and what the rates are, Mr. Dudgeon replied: "There is absolutely no general practice followed as to rates. We have a great deal of information which we have attempted to tabulate, and from which we can conclude almost nothing, except that librarians generally have not been, possibly, as watchful as they should be as to rates. Our purpose was to deposit with the secretary of the A. L. A. these figures and tabulations so that they should be a source of information and give some suggestions as to prevailing rates. The other question was whether books and buildings were separately insured. Generally they are; but we find also that there is a great deal of carelessness in the insuring of the contents for the very simple reason that most of the standard policies used exclude much of the property of a library from the property insured unless it is specifically included in the written portion. For example, the tapestries and art works are excluded as not insured unless they are mentioned, and some of the libraries have not mentioned them. We are seeking to include these in the form.

"Another feature is omitted. The law seems to be that if a card catalog is destroyed it is deemed to be of value equal to the material—the tangible property that went into it, unless a special value is put upon it."

Mr. Bowker described the new standard policy of 1916, which he said he had had occasion to study, partly from the librarian's point of view. He said the insurance commissioners of the several states now have a national association and have been working out a new form of standard policy which has been adopted by Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina and possibly by this time by other states. It came into operation in 1916 in Pennsylvania and it is understood that every

effort will be made by insurance authorities throughout the states to make that an absolutely national standard policy. It is based on the old standard policy, but contains a very important change, to this effect: the old policy voided insurance indefinitely if certain restrictions were at any time not complied with. For instance, in the case of a house—this would not apply to a library, probably—non-occupancy was permitted only for a month. If a person left his house for two months and then a year or two afterward a fire should occur, the policy would be voidable. One of the chief changes has been that the word "while" is used, so that the policy is voided only *while* these conditions are in existence. He advised librarians to study the standard policy of their state with a view to helping the committee get a "rider," as it is called, which will be inclusive of library property.

"The next service of the committee," Mr. Bowker continued, "would be in regard to rates, and with respect to fire prevention. There has been an enormous saving of property—hundreds of millions of dollars—in the last few years through fire prevention methods, and most of the great industrial establishments find their insurance lowered by the use of the mutual system. Whether any mutual system is possible for libraries is a question. It might be possible to have some such organization in specific states. One feature of the fire prevention plan has been to make a rate—this has been carried out in New York City—on a general scale, which means a large rate, and then give credit of so many points, so many fractions of a cent, for this or that or the other feature of precaution.

"I think the committee can do a very real service in the three directions I understand Mr. Dudgeon to indicate. First, the nature of the standard policy as affecting libraries; second, the rider which should be inclusive of library property—and there let me add this caution: that when you are insuring the contents of the library be sure to make the description not specific and exclusive, but general and inclusive; that is to say, that you include not simply 'books and card catalog,' but 'books, cards and like property,' or some general phrase of that sort. Then the third point—that the committee should suggest what could be done in the way of additional fire precaution that would reduce the rates to libraries. This last is a matter of great importance, and I think it is one to which not enough attention has been given."

Mr. Dudgeon said in connection with the question of fire prevention, that he has the



co-operation of the expert on his State Industrial Commission, who is a practical inspector and has inspected fire prevention methods in all the factories of the state, and that the committee have corresponded with authorities all over the country to some extent to get the best of these fire prevention methods.

Mr. Anderson called attention to an anomalous condition in New York city. The Public Library carries no insurance, but recently the question arose as to whether a loan collection should be insured, and it was found that the rate on prints, for instance, in a private residence in New York, in a non-fireproof building, was fifteen cents per hundred. In the library building it was fifty-six cents per hundred, because it came under the skyscraper rule; that is, although the library is in a fireproof building, the local underwriters' association applies to it rules designed for these large, tall, concrete, steel-constructed buildings. Further, if the library should take out the wire glass which at the time the building was erected was required by the underwriters' association, and put in a separate screen of wire with the glass above, that would cause the rate to come down two or three points.

Mr. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, reported that the matter of rates in Michigan is simply outrageous. "Apparently conditions were identical in different towns, so far as character of building was concerned, separation from other buildings, etc., etc., and yet they would be charging three times as much per hundred in one town as in the other. We have had this situation in the last few weeks; we have a fireproof building and carry a limited amount on the building, which we believe would cover all damage in case of fire, yet they want us to carry \$300,000 on the building, and we do carry a considerable amount of insurance on the books and contents, which has been worked out rather carefully; but one of the large companies of New York within the last month canceled their policy, which was for five years, for the reason that we did not carry a sufficient amount on the building. We had no difficulty in placing the insurance with another company. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was slipped through, putting insurance on the basis of a public utility; in other words, the same rate uniform throughout the state for the same class of property, leaving the classification of the property to the Board of Underwriters, and as a result of that the insurance rates on a great deal of property have gone up tremendously by changing the classification. And this is only one of the aspects of a very big subject."

Dr. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, said that that library had voted not to insure itself, feeling that any loss it might meet would not be irreparable, and in a few years its surplus would be large enough to cover it. He asked if the committee would consider not merely the question of fire insurance on property, but the question of safety of life, and the advisability of establishing a fire drill so that the people in the library would know what to do when the fire alarm rang. So far the library has contented itself with printing in red a little card showing where the exits are, where the fire plugs are, and also a statement that the men of the staff are expected to see that the public and the women of the staff are in safety—and then save the catalogs! Everyone of the staff has one of the cards and keeps it in plain sight on his or her desk, so it can be referred to in case of need, but they have never had a drill.

Mr. Bowker described the simple drill he had used in some industrial establishments, and then called attention to another question that he felt should be taken up.

"The enemy of books is water," he said. "We should consider whether the use of sand is not thoroughly effective, or whether dry powder fire extinguishing methods could not be used. Another thing has come up in Brooklyn, the question of the employer's liability insurance and the question of accident insurance of the public. This has come rather interestingly in regard to the Carnegie libraries. The city is self-insured, and as we understand it the Carnegie libraries, having been given to the city, are taken care of by the city as to fire or accidents to the public, but that does not cover the buildings which are owned by library associations and it does not cover the books in the Carnegie libraries. There is a beautiful complication. Then we have the question of people slipping on the steps, and the question of elevator insurance. The whole matter is one of the questions that should be taken up in the Trustees' Section, and I think that a committee report, submitted either to the Trustees' Section or sent to trustees of libraries through the country, would emphasize the value of this association, and all library associations, to board of trustees that at present believe them to be rather a luxury than otherwise, to whose meetings the librarian goes for enjoyment."

Mr. Bishop, of the University of Michigan, brought up the danger from fire prevention apparatus to the contents of libraries. "In planning for the library which has occupied my time for the last ten months," he said, "I

found one extremely serious difficulty. We have on the campus in the University of Michigan a high-pressure system of fire mains, and it has proven effective in the case of incipient fires in the old, non-fireproof buildings on the campus. Naturally, the superintendent of the grounds and the university authorities thought well of the system, which has saved them serious losses, and the architect and superintendent of building were proposing to couple it to the reservoir system in the library stacks. I protested and succeeded in having connection made with the ordinary city mains, for if they had a fire on the campus with the high-pressure system connected through our building the chances of bursting inside the book stacks were good, and we might find ourselves with an incipient flood on our hands because there was a fire somewhere else. Another matter that concerns us is the possibility of using other than a liquid form of fire extinguisher. There are other means of extinguishing fires than by water. We are experimenting with a view to introducing into our new structure certain apparatus of that sort, but I do not yet know exactly what it will be."

Mr. Gould, of McGill University, asked whether the committee has considered the question of insuring inter-library loans. Last winter in sending a rare book to another library, it occurred to him that possibly the library to which the book was being sent might not insure it, and he thought his own library would like to insure it, but found that he could not insure a book going to another library. There seemed no way of overcoming the difficulty.

Mr. Dudgeon was of the opinion that it could be done either through Lloyd's or another insurance company. Lloyd's at the present time would be very high, but the Wisconsin Library Commission is handling exhibits from out of town all the time, and they are insured against any and all risks. It is a high rate, but for a short period. Special insurance is taken for each loan, but recently institutions have insured loans as sent out. For instance, the American Federation of Arts' collection is insured from the beginning to the end of its journey. No value is given the express companies. In closing, Mr. Dudgeon emphasized the importance of education in fire prevention, citing the factory mutuals as a case in point. These factories are getting insurance for those inflammable buildings where oils and paints are stored at a very much lower rate, some of them less than one-third the rate fireproof library buildings are paying.

#### SECOND SESSION

The second half of the open meeting of the Council, held in the Auditorium Friday morning, was really another general session, and was largely attended. The general subject for discussion was "The library's part in the Americanization of the immigrant," and Dr. Albert Shiels, director of the reference division of the New York Board of Education, was the first speaker, talking on "The immigrant, the school, and the library." He said, as had Mr. Carr in his talk the night before, that the great need in the work with immigrants was for a more general knowledge of actual conditions. The immigrant is very like ourselves, sometimes intelligent, sometimes ignorant, and sometimes unpleasant. He foregathers with others of his race—so do the Americans in Paris—and obeys the laws as well as he can, though often puzzled by the confusion of practice and profession. The libraries are doing good work with the immigrants in spots, but there is no general policy, and the need is not for a multiplication of activities, but a centralization of knowledge of what has already been done—of the failures as well as the successes. The evening schools of the cities do not reach one-tenth of the people. Suppose in each community having an evening school there should be appointed a committee consisting at least of a librarian, a teacher, and a leader among the foreign element, and that this committee should meet regularly in the library building for discussion of some of the many questions of interest to the foreigners, how much such a series of conferences might be made to do toward revealing the possibilities of the library service and forming the library habit.

Dr. H. H. Wheaton, of the Federal Bureau of Education, speaking on "An Americanization program for libraries," said that the schools and libraries were the most potent influences now working on this problem. Estimating that there are probably 5,000,000 non-English-speaking people in our country to-day, he said that there are only about 500 night schools to instruct them. The library's opportunity is much broader than the school's in any case, for it can draw the immigrant mother, the children over school age, and adults who feel themselves too old for evening schools, among its general readers. He urged that each library should make (1) a survey of the conditions among the immigrants in its community, noting their number, nationalities, school attendance, literacy, occupations, etc.; (2) a survey of the library's own condition—

its resources in books in foreign languages in proportion to the foreign population, its collections of books that will help the foreigners to understand the laws and customs and opportunities of this country, its ability to interest societies among the different peoples in its work. This last is a very important factor, for through these foreign societies the librarian will find out what the immigrant wants and needs, and will be able to circulate information among the foreign population on what the library offers them. Posters in foreign languages, advertising the library's service, should be displayed freely wherever the foreigners congregate—in churches, lodges, ticket agencies, even saloons if there is no other place. Night school teachers should give a lesson on the public library, and where possible should afterward accompany the classes to the library building for introduction to the staff and to the books. While many libraries are already doing good work with foreigners, many libraries still fail to appreciate the part the library can play in the work of Americanization, just as many state and city governments are too much interested in the machinery of government to give proper attention to civic relations.

Miss J. Maud Campbell, who is employed by the Massachusetts Free Library Commission to promote the libraries' work with foreigners in that state, said that she made her first plea for more and better books and magazines for foreigners before the A. L. A. at its conference at Narragansett Pier in 1906. Now, ten years later, she repeated her appeal. The scantiness of material in foreign tongues which will intensify love of our country and government is deplorable. The pioneer spirit and ideal should be perpetuated. Here is work for the patriotic societies to do. Practical help on every-day problems—such as raising chickens or onions or cranberries—is also hard to get in foreign languages, and more duplicates of useful books on learning English are needed everywhere.

John Foster Carr said that the greatest need of the libraries to-day in their work with foreigners is publicity, both among the foreigners and with each other. He questioned the advisability of arbitrarily trying to make the A. L. A. a clearing house of work done for foreigners by libraries, until there was some well-defined demand. He spoke of the difficulties of preparing the foreign lists so much in demand, both as to editorial supervision and in their financing. The kind of lists needed by small and large libraries are very different, ranging from a selection of 25 or

50 books to a general list with annual annotated supplements of the most important foreign publications. He proposed sending a letter to all members of the A. L. A. likely to be interested, asking what support they would give if the society he represented should issue some of the books Miss Campbell had shown to be much needed, on history, agriculture, hygiene, etc.

William H. Brett's discussion of the "Libraries' relation with book publishers and dealers," postponed from the first Council meeting, closed the session. He said he could see no reason why the library, as a library, was entitled to special discount in buying books, but that it did have a right to ask every discount to which the volume and value of its business entitled it. Considering the value of the library trade to booksellers, he said that of the total number of books published in a year (volumes, not titles), one to two per cent. of the novels go to libraries, and not over ten per cent. of the other books. From 40 to 60 per cent. are sold to libraries by large jobbers, more by remainder houses, and the small proportion left are handled by the local booksellers. The volume of business varies very greatly. Libraries in general have very high credit for promptness in payment, but their manner of ordering grades from excellent to very poor. The practice of sending books on approval has some drawbacks, from the bookseller's point of view, in the wear it entails on the books and the extra work in the publishing house in checking up \$125 worth of books for a \$25 order. As to the effect of the library on the booktrade, there is variety of opinion. The broad view might hold that as the library educates readers, it is favorable to the trade, but with this the smaller dealers might not agree. The library is not a consumer of books, but a dealer for the benefit of others.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT

THE secretary submitted the seventh annual report of work conducted at the executive offices since their establishment in Chicago.

*Chicago Headquarters.*—It is with an exceptional sense of appreciation that we record this year our gratitude to the Chicago Public Library, board of directors and librarian, for their continued hospitality in housing the executive offices of the association. During the past year that library has been consummating some long-desired physical alterations and improvements, which involved the shifting and transfer of several departments and bases of activity. When it became necessary for the library, in carrying out its scheme of readjust-

ments, to repossess itself of the room on the fifth floor which the association has occupied since September, 1909, the board and the librarian set aside a room on the second floor which is practically of the same floor space as the other, and which serves all our purposes equally well—in fact, in some respects even better. Into these new quarters we were moved early in January by the employes of the Chicago Public Library, the shelving rearranged and set up, light fixtures and window openings readjusted, and all without any expense to the association whatever. As heretofore, heat, light, hot and cold water, janitor service and general supervision have all been gratuitously provided. The other members of the association will, therefore, I am sure, agree with the secretary that there is reason this year for an uncommon degree of appreciation to the Chicago Public Library for this continued generosity and hospitality.

*Membership.*—When the 1915 Handbook went to press there were 3024 members of the association. Since then there have been additions as follows: New personal members, 126; former personal members rejoining, 21; new institutional members, 5; total, 152. Six personal members took out life membership. During the conference year 1914-15 there were altogether 432 new members added to the roll, but of those who joined in 1914, the year of the Washington conference, 313 resigned or lapsed their membership and had to be dropped from the roll in the summer of 1915. So the *net* increase to be recorded in the 1915 Handbook was only 119.

*Routine.*—It seems unnecessary to rehearse here the routine work of the office to which previous reports have referred. It is perhaps enough to say that these duties have from week to week and month to month been discharged to the best of the ability of the office staff. It is difficult to report on that most important and time-consuming work of the office, namely, the general correspondence. Thousands of letters are written every year to librarians, library trustees, women's clubs in towns engaged in library campaigns, library commissions and library schools, publishers and booksellers, officers of other associations, applicants for positions, committees of the association, members of the executive board and publishing board, officers of the association, hotel managers, local committees, chambers of commerce, publicity bureaus, newspapers and editors of magazines; letters about our publications, arrangement for printing with authors, editors and printers, campaigns for new members; and

many others that cannot be corralled even into a semblance at classification.

*Library Plans and Photographs.*—We have endeavored during the year materially to increase our collection of library plans and inaugurate a collection of photographs of library buildings and library work. We have received some excellent material, but, on the whole, not so much in quantity as we had hoped for. Other office work has hindered us in the proper classification and arrangement of this material, and it is not yet in the shape we hope ultimately to have it. The wisdom of making such a collection has been already abundantly demonstrated in the numerous calls to borrow plans and pictures which have come in since the report went out that the office was engaged in this attempt.

*Sponsors for Knowledge.*—Members of the association have doubtless seen references in the *Bulletin* to the "sponsors for knowledge" scheme, which Mr. George Winthrop Lee, of Boston, has been particularly active in promulgating. The plan, in brief, is to have the A. L. A. office become a clearing house to bring together the man wanting certain information and the man possessing it. The plan was outlined in some detail in the January *Bulletin* and in earlier articles by Mr. Lee in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Thus far about seventy "sponsors" have been secured on a corresponding number of subjects in the field of knowledge. Little actual work has yet been accomplished. If the plan gives promise of growth to practical success, steps must soon be taken to place it on a business basis, formulate rules, and give it wider publicity and more systematic attention.

*Publicity.*—The A. L. A. publicity committee will in due time and place report on its efforts and accomplishments, and no extended word is here necessary. The secretary has endeavored to co-operate with the committee in every possible way and has, in addition, found opportunity to secure independently a greater than usual amount of publicity for the association and library work generally.

*Recommendations for Positions.*—The office has been consulted oftener than in previous years regarding the filling of library positions, and in a considerable proportion of cases the recommendations made have led to appointments. It has been gratifying to feel that headquarters has been of practical assistance in this way, both to those wishing a change of position and to those in search of assistants or librarians.

*Field Work.*—During the past year the secretary has addressed four regular library



schools and four summer schools, besides various clubs and other organizations.

*Uniform Library Statistics.*—The committee on library administration in its report comments on the work of collecting uniform library statistics. Last year we printed a complete tabulation of all statistics sent in by 85 public libraries. This year, with college and reference libraries also contributing, the list is more than three times as large, and the cost of printing complete statistics is unfortunately prohibitive. With the assistance of the chairman of the committee on library administration we have selected those items which seem the most important and have been most generally answered and which can be printed across a double *Bulletin* page, allowing a line to each library. These statistics are appended to the secretary's printed report. The complete statistics will be kept on file in the secretary's office, where they may be consulted at any time, or where information on any particular point will always gladly be given.

*Extra-Library Activities.*—A number of enterprises not strictly in the field of library work have engaged the attention of the office. These seem to indicate that the association is gradually being recognized by educational agencies which have heretofore overlooked its possible assistance and influence.

The association was invited to send official delegates to the National Conference on Immigration and Americanization, held in Philadelphia, January 19-20, under the direction of the National Americanization Committee. The president appointed Mr. Robert P. Bliss, of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, who was invited to give a short address at one of the sessions, and Miss Emma R. Engle and Mrs. Emma N. Delfino, both of the Philadelphia Free Library. Growing out of the conference there was an interesting three-cornered correspondence between Miss Frances Kellor, of the Americanization committee, and the president and secretary of the A. L. A., which resulted in the proposal that our association appoint a committee to gather, schedule and correlate information as to the work with foreigners which is being done by the various libraries of the country.

A French committee, which terms itself the Alliance for Social and Civic Education, has well-ordered and elaborately extensive plans for social and civic reconstruction in France after the war. The scheme, among other things, calls for a system of free public libraries throughout the republic of France, mod-

eled after those obtaining in the United States of America.

We have recently had some interesting correspondence also with the Belgian Scholarship Committee, of Washington, relative to free libraries in Belgium after the war.

The American Library Association received a formal invitation in August from the Secretary of State to participate by the appointment of an official delegate with alternate in the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held under the auspices of the United States government in Washington, December 27 to January 8. The president appointed Dr. Herbert Putnam as delegate and Mr. H. H. B. Meyer as alternate. Although there was an "Educational" group in charge of the United States Commissioner of Education, no library topic was included in the program, although we endeavored to have some phase of the subject treated. The only consideration of a library character, judging from the printed program, was a project for the creation of a Pan-American Library Union, introduced by the chairman of the Argentine, Brazilian and Chilean delegations.

We co-operated with the Drama League of America in a number of respects in connection with plans for observance by libraries of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death.

For the first time in its history, the National Conference of Charities and Correction carried in its recent Indianapolis program a section meeting on library work in institutions. This was worked up and conducted by Miss Miriam E. Carey, supervising librarian of the Minnesota State Board of Control, and its unquestioned success was gratifying to all who had taken a hand in bringing it about. We are encouraged to hope that a similar meeting may be held next year.

*Necrology.*—During the past year the association has lost by the hand of death sixteen of its members. The number includes three who had served with signal success as library trustees, of whom one was perhaps the oldest member of the association; the chief librarians of four of our colleges and universities; the venerable and beloved head of the free library system in the third city of the country; and others who in their respective places of responsibility had performed their duty faithfully and well.

The list is as follows: Henrietta St. Barbe Brooks, Esther Elizabeth Burdick, Samuel S. Greeley, Helen E. Green, Walter Learned, Bertha M. Letts, George T. Little, George A. Macbeth, Lucy Ogden, Arthur Jeffrey Par-



sons, John Christopher Schwab, Ruth Lockwood Terpenning, John Thomson, Irving Strong Upson, Evan J. Williams, Albert Sherwood Wilson.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER

January-May, 1916

##### Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago,	
Jan. 1, 1916.....	\$3,957.57
Membership fees .....	6,104.95
Life memberships .....	150.00
Interest on bank balance, January-May....	37.94
Total .....	\$10,250.46

##### Expenditures

Checks no. 80-87 (Vouchers no. 1224-1332).	\$4,091.20
Balance Union Trust Co., Chicago.....	6,159.26
G. B. Utley, balance, Nat. Bank Republic...	250.00
Total balance .....	\$6,409.26

##### JAMES L. WHITNEY FUND

Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1915.....	\$226.89
Interest, Jan. 1, 1916.....	3.33
Sixth installment, Jan. 15, 1916.....	22.86
Total .....	\$253.08

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RODEN, *Treasurer*.

#### A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

*New Publications.*—The chief publication of the last year was "Subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs of juvenile books," by Margaret Mann, chief cataloger of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. In the twenty-three introductory pages, Miss Mann discusses the making of a catalog of juvenile books, passing in review the various classes in which knowledge is grouped. It may be wise to offer this introduction as a separate pamphlet publication, and as electrotypes plates have been made for the entire work, this could be done very easily and inexpensively.

One of the most scholarly and highly esteemed publications which the board has put forth in recent years is the "Brief guide to the literature of Shakespeare," by H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, undertaken at the request of the Drama League of America.

Miss Hitchler's "Cataloging for small libraries" should really rank as one of the publications of the year, as it was just coming from the press as last year's report was prepared. Up to the present time more than eighteen hundred copies have been sold, and there seems to be a reasonably steady demand for it.

The A. L. A. "Manual of library economy" is nearly complete. Four new chapters have been printed during the year, leaving only four now unpublished.

Other new publications of the year are as follows:

Binding for libraries; suggestions prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding. Handbook 5, entirely rewritten and enlarged. 2000 copies.

Mending and repair of books, by Margaret W. Brown, revised by Gertrude Stiles. (Handbook 6.) (In press.)

List of Russian books recommended for public libraries, compiled by J. Maud Campbell. (Foreign book list 7.) (In press.) This list will supersede that which the board last year reported was in preparation by M. Braslowsky. The present list unquestionably better represents the public library point of view and is therefore an improvement for our purposes over the other list.

A. L. A. "Manual of library economy":

Chap. 11. Furniture, fixtures and equipment, by Linda A. Eastman. 3000 copies.

Chap. 18. Classification, by Corinne Bacon. 3000 copies.

Chap. 24. Bibliography, by Isadore G. Mudge. 3000 copies.

Chap. 30. Library work with the blind, by Mary C. Chamberlain. 2000 copies.

*Reprints.*—The following publications have been reprinted:

Essentials in library administration. Handbook 1. 1000 copies.

Catalog rules. 2000 copies.

A. L. A. Catalog, 1904-11. 1000 copies.

Why do we need a public library? Tract 10. 2000 copies.

From A. L. A. *Proceedings*, 1915:

Inspirational influence of books in the life of children (Scott). 500 copies.

Some recent features in library architecture (Hadley). 500 copies.

*Forthcoming Publications.*—The revised edition of the Kroeger "Guide to reference books," which is being prepared by Isadore G. Mudge, and which the board hoped to have in print before the presentation of this report, has been delayed owing to the illness of the compiler. It is hoped that the book will be printed during the summer and ready for distribution before the library schools open in the fall.

A list of modern French books, principally those in the fiction and belles-lettres classes which would be of interest to English readers, is being prepared by Mrs. George F. Bowerman.

A selected list of detective, mystery and ghost stories is being compiled by Harold A. Mattice and Miss A. C. Laws, both of the

Library of Congress, and if prepared from the point of view of the small public library will probably be published by the board.

LeRoy Jeffers, of the New York Public Library, is compiling a list of standard titles in the best editions for library use. This is akin to previously published lists compiled by him.

A list of books on railways and railroad operating, selected with a view to their educational value, is being prepared by D. C. Buell, director of the Railway Educational Bureau in Omaha. The list will be short and inexpensive, and it is hoped that it can be issued in such form as to encourage public libraries to distribute it freely to patrons who are in the employ of railroads.

Arrangements are being made with H. G. T. Cannons, of Finsbury, London, author of the "Bibliography of library economy," to publish a supplement 1910-1915 to this work. The original bibliography has been so helpful to all librarians who have learned of its existence and used it that it is believed a supplement covering the periodical library literature of the past six years will be warmly welcomed and supported. The board will probably act also as American agents for the original edition and in this way call the attention of librarians of this country more emphatically to this excellent reference tool.

The A. L. A. Committee on Co-ordination (C. H. Gould, chairman) are preparing at the request of the board rules and regulations to govern inter-library loans. When the final draft is ready, these rules will be issued by the board.

Mr. Wyer, directing editor of the "Manual of library economy," reports as follows on the four unprinted chapters:

Pamphlets and minor material.—Being prepared at the New York State Library; manuscript will be ready for submission to committee shortly.

Cataloging.—This chapter is still unassigned. Library work with schools.—Being prepared by W. H. Kerr.

Museums and libraries.—This chapter is being prepared by P. M. Rea, and the committee hopes to have it ready for printing soon.

A. L. A. *Booklist*.—The total subscriptions to the *Booklist* now are as follows: Bulk to commissions and libraries, 2478; retail subscriptions, 2063; sent to library members and affiliated state associations as part of their membership perquisites, 478; free list, 115; total, 5134 (as against a total of 4899 reported last year).

*Reading Lists*.—At the Squirrel Inn meeting of the board last September it was voted to

secure a collection of short popular reading lists, which had been compiled and printed by individual libraries, with a view to reprinting them and offering them for sale. As a result, four such lists—"Good stories of to-day and yesterday," "Fifty-two readable books," "Cheerful books," and "Idle-hour books for high school boys"—which had been prepared and printed by the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, were reprinted and offered for sale. Imprint of the purchasing library was inserted, and at additional cost other titles could be substituted, or call numbers given. Altogether, 71,100 of these lists were taken by 35 different libraries. It is a moot question whether the scheme is a success or not. The lists were sold as cheaply as they could be and not cause loss to the board. Not only printing, but circularizing, billing, correspondence and bookkeeping, of course, have to be considered. Two or three libraries stated they were not subscribing because they could get independent lists printed locally just as cheap. Others preferred lists on timely specific subjects rather than general lists, and perhaps some such can be issued in the future. The board acknowledges gratefully the permission of the Springfield City Library to use these four lists, and this without credit given on the lists themselves.

With the co-operation of the Harvard University Press, a "Bibliography of scientific management," by C. Bertrand Thompson, was reprinted and offered to libraries at a price which permitted free distribution to patrons. Of this list, 6973 copies were sold to 31 libraries. Mr. George Iles called attention to this bibliography and advised reprinting it.

*Advertising*.—Methods have been those pursued in previous years. Direct circularization of libraries has brought the most effective results. In October and November an extensive campaign was conducted with high school libraries on behalf of the *Booklist*. About 4500 high school libraries were addressed, a sample copy of the *Booklist* also being sent. A "follow-up" letter was mailed about two weeks later. About 110 new subscriptions were secured. The result is not very encouraging. Various attempts are made from time to time to interest specialists in certain publications in their special field: e. g., we advertised Miss Curtis' "Collection of social survey material" to all the teachers of sociology in the country by the aid of a mailing list very kindly furnished by Prof. Scott E. W. Bedford, of the University of Chicago, secretary of the American Sociological Society; and Miss Chamberlain's chapter on "Library



LOVING CUP PRESENTED TO R. R. BOWKER BY MEMBERS OF THE A. L. A. AT THE ASBURY PARK CONFERENCE, JUNE 30, 1916.

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work with the blind" to all the institutions of the country engaged in this special work. We always get some results from these specialized efforts, but never enough to pay for the expense and time involved. Perhaps, however, the service to the few who respond is sufficient to justify the enterprise.

Reports are appended from Miss Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and Mr. Merrill, editor of the *A. L. A. periodical cards*.

HENRY E. LEGLER, *Chairman*.

#### A. L. A. BOOKLIST

Miss May Massee reports as follows on the *A. L. A. Booklist*:

A prominent publisher has said that the *Booklist* is the most influential review in this country as affecting actual sales. It is certainly the most important power of the American Library Association as a whole, and the individual members as they realize themselves part of this power are sending personal notes of books read or examined for their libraries. Since January, one commission and three more libraries have been added to the list of those which send notes each month or each week, and there have been ten additions to the list of those to whom the tentative list is sent.

The *Booklist* is as large as it can be with its present staff and resources. Each year sees an increasing number of usable books which cannot be included for lack of space. It seems that the list should be larger, with a longer suggestive list for very small libraries and with either a special supplement or a special designation for books for high school libraries.

We should have ten thousand individual library subscribers. Why could not librarians in central libraries take a census of the libraries in their districts, the public libraries and the high schools, and have a mild subscription campaign? With fifteen hundred new individual subscribers we could add a high school librarian to the *Booklist* staff and work wonders.

There is much discussion of the fiction which may and may not be included. As more librarians send in votes and notes there is chance for more varying opinions, and if only stories which have all plus votes were noted, the list would rarely if ever include ten titles in a month. This does not mean that the burden of selection is thrown entirely on the editor, because the majority must rule, and it merely becomes necessary for the editor to make sure which way majority rules.

The *Booklist* editor has visited the summer school of the Indiana Library Commission,

addressed five clubs in and about Chicago, attended three state library meetings—Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota—and addressed the American Booksellers' Association at its annual meeting in Chicago, the subject being "Libraries as bookstores—bookstores as libraries." She is to talk briefly before one of the meetings of the high school library section of the N. E. A. This work is important, as it enlarges the special acquaintance of the *Booklist*, which means sources of information about books and sometimes subscriptions.

In reviewing the work of the year, we feel that the technical books and children's books sections have given the poorest service. We would be glad of any suggestions or offers for help on those two sections especially.

Subscription books form a large part of book publishing which the *Booklist* cannot attempt to cover. Of course, the immediate advice given by experienced librarians is "Never buy subscription books." In spite of this, libraries do buy them, and in some instances of second-hand sets receive good value for their money. We have many requests for information on subscription sets, and there is need for a committee to examine such books and file reports in the office for the use of librarians who wish reliable information.

#### A. L. A. PERIODICAL CARDS

Wm. Stetson Merrill reports as follows on the *A. L. A. periodical cards*:

The present report, relating to the preparation and distribution of printed analytical cards for serials indexed, covers the year ending May 1, 1916. Four shipments were made, numbered 325 to 328, three of which are in the hands of subscribers, and the fourth is in press. The number of titles was 790 and the number of cards was 59,130, a great falling off from the record of the year 1914-15, in which twelve shipments, including 1917 titles and 149,760 cards, were sent to subscribers. The difference is due partly to the war abroad, which has seriously affected both the production and delivery of foreign serials, and partly to the change recently made in the selection of articles to be indexed. The longer interval between shipments is due to the terms of our contract with the printer, according to which a shipment must contain at least 165 titles.

A thorough and somewhat radical revision of the list of serials to be indexed by printed cards has been carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the collaborating libraries. The old list, dated July, 1904, covering 235 titles, had already been reduced by 54 periodicals, discontinued or dropped; this list



has been further decreased by dropping 49 periodicals which were not monographic in character.

In place of periodicals dropped, there have been added 89 new serials, making a present total of 221 serials for which the board is furnishing cards or will do so soon. Entries for the new serials begin with the first issues of 1915.

For several years the expense of indexing has exceeded the receipts. To meet this annual deficit, the price of subscription for the entire list has been raised from \$2.50 per one hundred titles (2 cards to a title) to \$3.00; and for subscription to selected titles, the price has been raised from \$4.00 to \$5.00. As the increase has been cheerfully accepted by the subscribers, no further modifications are looked for. The material now furnished by our printed cards is of permanent and enduring value, which renders all these cards worthy of inclusion in library catalogs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

##### COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

The report of this committee covers three topics: (1) Uniform library statistics; (2) Library labor saving devices, and (3) Testing of library supplies and materials.

##### *1. Uniform Library Statistics*

The committee believes that the association took another important step forward when the College and Reference Section voted at Berkeley to adopt (at least experimentally for one year) for the use of college and reference libraries the same statistical form as had originally been adopted by the Council for the use of general libraries, plus certain additional items needed to give fuller statistical representation of reference work.

It is, of course, not to be expected that any uniform schedule could ever be devised that would prove entirely acceptable to all libraries. If, however, the present uniform schedule, with future modifications as need directs, can approve itself as even approximately acceptable to American libraries, your committee is of the opinion that it will be better to have one uniform schedule rather than two or more specialized schedules. Your committee, therefore, urges that the present form have a fair trial and suggests that such trial be for more than the single year voted by the College and Reference Section at Berkeley.

Your committee has noted with satisfaction that in an increasing number of printed reports of public libraries the A. L. A. schedule is used. However, we regret not to find it

in use in the recent reports of a number of important libraries where it was most expected.

During the year the chairman of the committee has received a number of questions and requests for interpretation of rules. For example, one librarian raised the question as to what constitutes juvenile circulation, that is, whether it is circulation of books (adult as well as juvenile) to juvenile readers or whether it is the circulation of books classed as juveniles to both juvenile and adult readers; also what are to be considered as juvenile readers. The answer was to the effect that in counting circulation the books circulated from children's rooms or other special juvenile collections are to be classed as juvenile circulation, whether given out to parents, teachers or the children themselves. It is believed that in most public libraries the transfer in registration from juvenile to adult groups is made at 16 years of age.

Another public librarian pointed out in sending his 1915 figures to the secretary that the adoption of the A. L. A. rule for counting circulation which permits the counting as home circulation of only books actually recorded as so taken out and forbids all estimates of circulation from schools and other agencies made a decrease in his total circulation figures from those of previous years. He points out that not only did the following of this rule seem to show a reduction in the work of his own library, but that he was at a disadvantage in comparisons with other neighboring libraries in which he felt sure the estimating of circulation was still carried on in spite of the adoption and use in their reports of the A. L. A. form, and that traveling library books sent to various agencies and used only at the agency are counted as books "delivered for home use." The objecting librarian says that he has reworded the definition in Section D (Rules for counting circulation) and instructed his assistants as follows: "Count one for each piece handed directly by a library employe to a personal borrower."

On this latter point your committee would urge that the rules for counting circulation be followed in this and all other respects. The chief value of the use of a uniform schedule is to make comparisons. Unless rules are closely and uniformly followed the value of the statistics is vitiated.

##### *2. Library Labor-Saving Devices*

At the meeting of the Council in December, 1915, a definite plan was outlined for the continuance of the investigation of labor-

saving devices and the preparation of a manual to be issued, probably in loose leaf form, and the Council authorized the preparation of the manual, which should be printed on a subscription basis under the auspices of the Publishing Board, for distribution among libraries represented in the association. It was then expected that the manual would be approaching completion by the middle of the year. Various circumstances, however, have arisen to delay the work.

An effort was made to arrange for an exhibit of labor-saving devices at the Asbury Park conference, where it seemed that in many ways the facilities offered were better than those afforded at the Washington conference in 1914 and better than could be expected in any meeting place likely to be chosen within the next few years. Many obstacles, however, were encountered and a number of the most important exhibitors of 1914 announced that they would be unable to participate in an exhibit this year, on account of the difficulty of keeping up with their orders, and because of the extra expense of sending machines and representatives where no regular agencies are maintained. Feeling that it would be unsatisfactory to both librarians and manufacturers to carry out the plans for the exhibit if the undertaking could be made only partially successful, the whole matter was abandoned for this year.

The time required by the effort to arrange for the exhibit has been the chief cause of delay in the preparation of the manual. The clearing house feature of the investigation has, however, been continued. Since the beginning of the work in January, 1916, requests for information have been received and answered, coming from 62 libraries concerning 39 kinds of equipment. The list of devices concerning which information is wanted when available by different librarians now includes 66 different devices. The work of answering all such requests as promptly and as fully as is desired is somewhat hampered by the fact that relatively few librarians seem to consider the work a co-operative enterprise. Careful studies have been made of several devices. These include the dictation machine, pasting machines, and ink pads. As soon as possible tests will be made of other articles. Any librarians who are willing to co-operate by making such tests in their libraries in order that the conclusions drawn by tests in one library may be checked by similar tests made in other libraries, are urged to communicate with the committee.

For some months to come it is likely that

the preparation of the manual will again be inevitably delayed. On this account, the committee is especially desirous of making the clearing house feature as important as possible. Librarians who at any time desire information concerning any kinds of library equipment or any mechanical device are urged to communicate with C. Seymour Thompson, Savannah Public Library, Savannah, Ga., and all the information which has been collected will be sent them. In many cases it may be that no information is available concerning a certain kind of device, and in such cases every possible effort will be made to collect the desired information as rapidly as possible. The committee would again urge upon all librarians the importance of their co-operation if this work is to be as successful as is desired. Information is very frequently obtained by mere chance concerning some new device or new method which some library is employing with highly satisfactory results, and which would be of very great interest to a large number of other libraries if made known to them.

### 3. *Testing of Materials and Supplies for Libraries*

Toward the close of the year the president of the association referred to this committee a statement from Samuel H. Ranck of the need for more systematic testing on behalf of libraries of the materials and supplies bought by them, and a suggestion that A. L. A. headquarters might organize and conduct a testing bureau for libraries. The available time was too short to make a thorough study of the problem, but a report of some progress is possible.

A partial list of supplies that require testing include catalog, borrowers' and book cards, paper for book plates and labels, for use in correspondence and in duplicating machines, carbon paper, envelopes, blotters, book repair materials, cloth for mounting maps, glue, paste, varnish, shellac, rubber bands and erasers, type-writer ribbons, inks for pen, for mimeographs, for marking books, for rubber stamps and for numbering machines and ink eradicators.

In view of the tests of materials and supplies made by the National Bureau of Standards for the United States and District of Columbia governments, including their libraries, the first step seemed to be to find out what the Bureau of Standards is prepared to do for the libraries of the country either to the extent of making such tests or at least to the extent of giving expert advice for the best

direction of the association's efforts. An inquiry outlining the problem brought to the chairman of this committee from the director of the Bureau of Standards the information that the Bureau of Standards is unable to make regular routine tests for the A. L. A., as it is now very much overcrowded with such work for the government service. The suggestion is offered that the committee on materials and supplies make up a list of all supplies used, secure samples of all supplies used and information relating to the use made of each material needed, after which the Bureau of Standards will advise with the committee and assist in preparing specifications. It will also help prepare simple methods of testing, most of which may be carried on with very little apparatus. The laboratories of the bureau are always open to inspection and a visit to them was suggested. Apparatus useful in testing paper was also suggested.

Your committee would not, without a further study of the question, be justified in making a recommendation to establish at headquarters a bureau for testing materials and supplies. If desired the committee will make a further study of the question. One element would be a demonstration that other librarians feel the need as Mr. Ranck does. Will not all librarians who would like to see such a testing bureau established so express themselves by letter addressed to the chairman of this committee?

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Chairman.*

#### COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The committee on co-ordination has been asked by the A. L. A. Publishing Board to draw up a brief set of rules for the use of libraries participating in inter-library loans.

The committee most willingly makes the attempt, although it feels that the time is, as yet, hardly ripe for more than a beginning in the way of such rules. Practice is still being modified in those libraries which have been, and are, most active in lending; and the modifications do not always tend toward uniformity; rather the reverse. For behind the modifications lie diverse causes, such as: the natural wish of every library to preserve its freedom of action when dealing with its own property; and—of still greater influence—the fundamental differences, both as to purpose, and material sought, that are to be found between such loans as are exemplified in county library systems, on the one hand, and loans made in the interests of scholarship and research, on the other. These two classes of loans, essentially different as they are, necessarily demand diversity of treatment.

Moreover, as loans of a "popular" character grow in volume (as they surely will in future), additional sources will have to be provided for the supply of such loans. Whatever form such provision may ultimately take, it will undoubtedly entail fresh modifications of what may now be regarded as current practice concerning inter-library loans.

All this divergence, however, only makes it the more desirable that agreement should be reached upon all points upon which agreement is possible. Practical uniformity in regard to business details has already been achieved among certain leading libraries. Such details, with suggestions on more vital questions, have been embodied in the following rules. Suggestions for their improvement are earnestly requested, and will be cordially welcomed.

#### *Regulations for the Conduct of Inter-Library Loans*

Suggested by  
The Committee on Co-ordination

Note: Words or clauses enclosed in brackets, have not received the unanimous approval of the committee.

##### *1. Purpose*

The purpose of inter-library loans is (a) to aid research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge, by the loan of unusual books not readily accessible elsewhere [(b) to help augment the supply of the average book to the average reader; subject, in both cases, to making due provision for the rights and convenience of the [immediate] constituents of the lending library, and for safeguarding the material which is desired as a loan.]

##### *2. Scope or extent*

Almost any material possessed by a library, unless it has been acquired on terms which entirely preclude its loan, may be lent, upon occasion, to another library; [but whether a particular loan should, or should not be made on a given occasion, will depend on the use to be made of the material, and upon the person who wishes to use it.]

The decision in each case must be made by the lender, and, therefore, cannot be provided for in a code of rules. It may be assumed, however, that all libraries are prepared to go as far as their regulations permit, or as they reasonably can, in the way of lending to others.

Failing the possibility of a loan, cameragraph or photostat copies of the material desired, may often be obtained as a substitute and at small cost.

##### *3. Material which should not be applied for*

(Practice will vary according to the nature of both applicant and lender.)

Current fiction; [books that are inexpensive and can be easily procured; mere textbooks or popular manuals; books for students' debates, for student or study-club work; in general, books which should be accessible in any good public library;] any book requested for a trivial purpose.

##### *4. Material which should be lent only under exceptional circumstances*

(Practice will vary according to the nature of both applicant and lender.)

Material in constant use or request in the library applied to; books of reference; books that are not to be taken from the library applied to except under special permission; [parts of large sets, such as periodicals and publications of learned societies;] manuscripts, incunabula, special editions, and, in general, any rare or costly book.

Material which by reason of its size or character requires expensive packing or high insurance; material

which by reason of age, delicate texture, or fragile condition, is likely to suffer from being sent by mail or express.

#### 5. Music

Music is lent on the same conditions as books, but must not be used for public performances.

#### 6. How effected

By libraries of standing, which will apply to others expected to possess the desired material, in order of their relative distance from, or relative duty to, the community in which any particular requests originate.

#### 7. Limit of number of volumes

Each library must fix a limit for itself. Four works at one time for a single borrower is, perhaps, a reasonable maximum.

#### 8. Duration of loan

This will vary with the nature and purposes of the loan. The time allowed in each will be stated by the lender when the loan is made. Four weeks is, perhaps, a fair average period. The period is counted [from the day the book leaves the lender] to the day it is returned by the borrower. An extension of the period may usually be obtained for good reasons. Application for extension of time must be made early enough to permit an answer from the lending library to be received before the book's return is due. The lending library always reserves the right of summary recall.

#### 9. Notice of receipt and return

The receipt of books borrowed must be acknowledged at once; and when books are returned, notice must be sent by mail at the same time. Promptness in this respect is necessary to permit books to be traced if they go astray.

Notice of return should state: Titles of books sent (with call numbers); date of return; conveyance, *e. g.*, insured parcel post, prepaid express, etc., in the latter case naming the express company.

#### 10. Expenses in connection with loan

[All expenses of carriage (both ways) and insurance, when effected, must be borne by the borrowing library.]

#### 11. Safeguards

The borrowing library is bound by the conditions imposed by the lender. These it may not vary, although a good deal will usually be left to the discretion of the borrowing library. In such a case, the borrower will safeguard borrowed material as carefully as it would its own; [and its librarian will require to be used within the walls of the borrowing library whatever material would be so treated were the borrowing library its possessor.]

#### 12. Responsibility of borrower

The borrowing library must assume complete responsibility for the safekeeping and due return of all material borrowed.

[In cases of actual loss in transit the borrowing library should not merely meet the cost of replacement, but should charge itself with the trouble of making the replacement, unless the owner prefers to attend to the matter.]

#### 13. General provisions and suggestions

Disregard of any of the foregoing rules, injury to books from use, careless packing, or detention of books beyond the time specified for the loan will be considered good ground for declining to lend in future.

The borrowing library should inform individuals of the conditions attached to each particular loan.

[Lending libraries should acknowledge return of loans to the borrower.]

Individuals who wish an inter-library loan to be effected on their behalf should consult, as a first step, the librarian of the library which they expect to borrow for them. He can often suggest some source of supply nearer and more suitable than any the individuals have in view.

As a matter of course, special conditions will arise from time to time which will necessitate the modification of the foregoing rules.

For the committee on co-ordination.

C. H. GOULD, *Chairman.*

### COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

The committee on federal and state relations has had a number of matters referred to it for consideration during the year, and has endeavored to advance the interests of libraries as far as possible.

1. With reference to the importation of books from countries at war with each other, the activity of the Library of Congress has rendered it unnecessary for us to take extensive action.

2. We have urged upon the appropriate committees of Congress that they act favorably upon an amendment offered to the Post Office Appropriation Bill by Mr. Jones, on April 7, so that bulletins published by libraries which are not separately incorporated, but are part of a county government, may be admitted to the mail at second-class rates.

3. We have secured a reaffirmation of the position of the Treasury Department that each building with a separate stock of books should be considered as a separate library and that, therefore, each branch library may be considered entitled to have one copy of any book imported for it, free of duty, although copies for other branch libraries are included in the same invoice.

4. This committee has never taken any action in reference to Canadian affairs, and when it was suggested that there was need of some such action, it was requested that the duty be not added to us, but that a separate committee be instituted for the purpose of handling such questions.

5. The suggestion has been made to us that it would be desirable that a copy of the list of foreigners who are candidates for citizenship be sent by the federal officers not only to the school superintendents of the cities in which the candidates live, but also to the librarians of the public libraries in that city, in order that the latter might send to each of such candidates a letter inviting him to make use of the library to supplement any studies he may take in the public school. This suggestion seems a very good one to us, and we heartily endorse it.

6. In this year, as in so many previous ones, a bill was introduced into Congress for the purpose of limiting the rights of libraries to import books. The attempt at this time was in the bill H. R. 10,231, introduced by Mr. Driscoll. In this bill is contained a provision that the importation of books for public libraries be made only "with the consent of the proprietor of the American copyright or its representative." When the present copyright



law was passed, this question was thoroughly discussed and the continuation of the libraries' privilege was obtained. Protest was made against the passage of the provision at this time, and it is believed that there is no immediate danger. It behooves, however, all librarians to be on the lookout against renewal of these attempts to diminish the usefulness of the funds provided, for the most part by public taxation, for the purpose of so important a part of the educational system of the commonwealth as the public library.

7. We were glad to co-operate with the bookbuying committee in the successful attempt to insist that House Bill 4715 entitled "A bill to prevent discrimination in prices and provide for publicity of prices to dealers and the public," should not include public libraries within its provisions. This bill was first introduced by Mr. Stevens, and afterwards in various forms by Messrs. Ayres and Stephens. The great number of protests which were made by libraries, and the strong resolutions adopted by boards of trustees, were effectual in averting any danger to the interests of the public through raising the price of books bought by libraries.

BERNARD C. STEINER, *Chairman*.

#### COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS

The final report on the Leipzig and Panama-Pacific exhibits is given with considerable fullness in the printed reports distributed at the conference. Since special articles on both these exhibits have appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, from which copious extracts were made for the report, little space need be given to them here. The California Library Association and California librarians individually contributed much to the exhibit at San Francisco in time, material and money. Some of the attendants at the A. L. A. booth were detailed by their libraries, but many contributed the time from their own vacation periods.

The total amount raised for the Leipzig exhibit was \$4236.84, and the balance of \$262 which it had left after all expenses were paid was used for the payment of freight.

Of the \$5813.95 contributed for the Panama-Pacific exhibit, the California Library Association raised \$3184.50, a part of this being appropriated toward the general A. L. A. expenses in San Francisco. Altogether, \$5341, including the foregoing sum of \$3184.50 raised by California, was received in subscriptions.

The disposition of material remaining at the close of the exposition was made according to the recommendations submitted by the committee to the Executive Board in December.

These recommendations were:

1. The return of Library Bureau furniture to the Library Bureau agency in San Francisco.

2. Return to the publishers of expensive technical books loaned by them.

3. The return to libraries sending material such material as they have specifically requested should be returned.

4. That the popular books be donated to the library at Thane, Alaska, in charge of Mrs. Whipple.

5. The gift of such remaining material as may be desired to the commissioners of the Young Men's Christian Association of China to form an educational exhibit to be shown in the leading cities and educational centers of China.

FRANK P. HILL, *Chairman*.

#### TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

There has been no change in investments during the year. On the 10th of February, 1916, however, the \$15,000 par value of New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Lake Shore Collateral 3½ per cent. bonds of February 1, 1908, were, in accordance with the plan for the consolidation of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, exchanged by us for a like amount of the Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. bonds due February 1, 1908, of the new consolidated corporation, The New York Central Railroad Company. As a result of this exchange, the income from the fund will be increased \$75 a year, dating back to February 1, 1915. All interest on investments has been promptly paid except that default was made in the payment of the semi-annual installment of 2½ per cent. due September 1, 1915, on the \$15,000 par value of Missouri Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust 5 per cent. bonds due January 1, 1917, which were included in the securities which we took over upon our appointment as trustees. Owing to the default and to the proposed reorganization of the affairs of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, a committee, of which Mr. Moreau Delano, of the firm of Brown Brothers & Company, is chairman, was formed to protect the interests of this particular issue of Missouri Pacific bonds. We deposited our bonds with the Columbia Trust Company, the depository of that committee, and took advantage of the committee's offer to advance to us the amount of the coupons due last September. The \$375 of coupons due March 1, 1916, have been collected in the same way. No final ad-



justment of the Missouri Pacific finances has yet been reached. We hope that such a settlement will be made as will fully preserve the interests of the Collateral Trust bondholders.

The usual audit of the investments and accounts of the trust was, at the request of the chairman of the finance committee of the American Library Association, made by Mr. Franklin O. Poole, librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. APPLETON,

M. TAYLOR PYNE,

EDWARD W. SHELDON,

*Trustees Carnegie and Endowment Funds.*

#### TRUSTEES SECTION

The Trustees Section met Tuesday afternoon, June 27, at 3:00 o'clock, in the New Monterey ballroom, Trustee W. T. Porter, of the Cincinnati Public Library, holding by unanimous consent the office of perpetual president, being in the chair. There were some trustees and a number of interested librarians present making an attendance of forty or fifty.

The meeting was opened by an informing paper read by Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, the effective president of the Public Library Commission of Indiana, on "The trustee's obligation to the state." The paper dwelt on the responsibility of trustees who accept this public duty and was especially noteworthy for its account of the state meetings held periodically by library trustees in Indiana. Stated meetings have been held every two years, separately from meetings of librarians, and while it was at first hard to get trustees to come to meetings, these gatherings had now become interesting to trustees as well as resultful to libraries.

An animated discussion followed Mrs. Earl's paper, in which the perfunctory character of many boards of trustees was lamented, and it was the general sense that it would be desirable to convene in other states or neighborhood localities, meetings of trustees similar to those so successfully held in Indiana. There was some difference of opinion as to whether these meetings should be held separately or, for the sake of kindling enthusiasm, conjointly with librarians. It was specifically suggested for Massachusetts that a special endeavor might be made to obtain a meeting of trustees once a year coincident with the sessions of the Massachusetts Library Club, to cover a joint meeting on the last club day and a separate meeting on the day following.

The other feature of the program was an

address by Ex-Mayor David A. Boody, president of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "The public library as part of our educational system." Mr. Boody emphasized vigorously and patriotically the importance of the public library in the progress of our country. A discussion of the paper was scheduled to be opened by R. R. Bowker, who spoke briefly on the relationships of trustees, but as Mr. Boody's address met with general agreement, there was no further discussion.

#### SECTION ON PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

The seventh annual meeting was called to order on Tuesday, June 27, at 2:30 p. m. by the vice-chairman, Agnes Van Valkenburgh. The chairman appointed a nominating committee, as follows, to report, at the close of the session, names of officers for the ensuing year: Mary Emogene Hazeltine, June Richardson Donnelly, Harriet B. Gooch.

The general subject for consideration was "A comparison of the curricula of library schools and public library training classes." Points of similarity between the two types of courses were described by Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, chief of the instructional department of the St. Louis Public Library, and the points of difference between the two types of courses were described by Ernestine Rose, librarian of the Seward Park branch of the New York Public Library.

Mrs. Sawyer said that the resemblance between the two types of courses depend largely upon the size and resources of the library that operates the class. The library school course has been standardized; that of the training class has not, but there are several training classes in the country now, offering a course nine months or more in length; and these would seem to offer a fair basis for comparison. Entrance requirements follow pretty closely library school standards: a high school education or its equivalent, plus college credits if possible, with entrance examinations; or, a college diploma without examination. Many have a well-equipped school-room. The instructor is usually a library school graduate, giving full time to the work. The number of hours given to practice work compares favorably with the amount given by library schools; and for this work the public library, with its many and various branches and departments, forms an excellent laboratory. Several training classes have outside lectures from local educational institutions, or persons engaged in civic work, as well as lectures by members of the staff, and library visits are paid to libraries of varying

types in the city. The success of the graduate, of either type of course, is largely a matter of personality and devotion to the work, and the aim of the training, in each case, is to provide the library with trained workers so that they may give the best possible service.

Miss Rose said that many prominent library thinkers believe the training course, as distinct from the library school, to be the temporary expedient of a poorly organized profession, a professional short-cut, to be abandoned when a better road becomes possible.

The purpose of her paper was not only to point out certain inherent differences between the course of a library school and that of a training class, but in addition, to indicate certain values inherent in apprenticeship, and to point out that, if understood correctly, its purposes and its results form a legitimate and integral part of professional training.

The main points of difference are: (1) The stress laid upon practical work; due to the need of preparing untrained persons in as short a time as possible. And this results, also, in altering, discriminating and condensing the use of material in the course. (2) The age of the students, materially altering the character of the instruction. (3) The most conspicuous point of difference—a library school gives general preparation for librarianship, while an apprentice course trains for one library or one situation.

In regard to the inherent value of apprenticeship, the insistence on practical work is one of the elements of value. Such work, before or during technical training, is a mighty interpreter. Another value is the lower age limit of the student. Without such a course, the profession would lose many promising young people. Still another interesting element is the emphasis placed upon the human, social and book sides of the work, thus not permitting technique to loom disproportionately. The restricting character of the course, preparing for but one library, does much to protect other libraries from partial training.

The truth gathered from these various elements is that an apprentice course may be permanently valuable if it confines itself to the aims and methods of *preparatory* training. When it copies a library school course it becomes a menace, as it turns out people who believe themselves trained when they are merely *prepared* for real training. This preparatory work may be of supreme importance to professional training, providing its students with a strong educational and social

impetus plus plenty of practical work, supervised and interpreted.

In addition, without wishing to assume too large and serious a task for the apprentice work of libraries, those who have the opportunity of forming the work are peculiarly fortunate and also extremely responsible. In the selection of young people to enter library work there cannot be too much discrimination. What is needed in the profession is spontaneity, a quicker life, capacity for growth. It is the privilege of the training class to give every opportunity for such growth. It is a question whether any education, however complete, can do more.

Opening the discussion of the two papers, Frank K. Walter, representing the viewpoint of the library school, said that to his mind the main cause of misunderstanding in regard to the courses given by training classes and library schools was due to an indefiniteness of definition; and that if the *preparatory* function of the training class was kept clearly in mind the difficulty would be largely done away with. That, in reality, the two courses stood to each other as those of the high school and the college. He added that the library school course should become more thorough than it is now, with more careful instruction; that there were too many short-cuts toward efficiency; and that much of the practice work, in vogue at present, should be eliminated; that, in short, the instruction should be in principles plus some practice, rather than in practice plus some principles.

Following Mr. Walter, Carl B. Roden, speaking for the public library, took up the discussion. He said that in the Chicago Public Library, of the 364 applicants who had tried the entrance examinations, 195 had been admitted to the class, 145 had been graduated, 122 appointed, and 94 were still in the service of the library; that, in their library, three things had to be considered. (1) Assistants were born, not made. (2) The city civil service threw the examinations open to everyone. The library was allowed to prepare the entrance examinations only by courtesy. (3) That, in their rapid expansion of the library's work, they needed assistants for but one kind of work—general branch work. Therefore the instruction must be such as to prepare the students in the shortest possible time; and the function of the training class was not so much to convey knowledge as to transmit inspiration. That the aim of their course was to teach the student to like library work; and the members of the staff who spoke to the class were selected for that work largely for

their ability to convey enthusiasm. That the sifting process was the most important function of the class; and that, finally, as each individual training class must conform to its own local conditions and needs there could be no systematizing or standardizing of a training class course.

Mr. Roden was followed by Azariah S. Root, chairman of the A. L. A. committee on library training, who said that the difference between the two types of courses was well defined by their names; one was a school, the other was a class. This would mark the difference, even if the course of instruction and the methods of teaching were the same. The fundamental difference was one of atmosphere; one preparing for general service, the other for a local institution. The same difference existed for a boy going to a local college or to a college away from his home town. The breadth of training, the indirect education, was the main thing in the general course. Mr. Root said, further, that the discussion raised the whole question of the future of professional training. That in the present day library schools the age limit was too low and the period of preparation too short; and that not until the entrance requirement demanded collegiate work, and the course prescribed a rigid discipline of study and research work, would library work be regarded, in the outside world, as a learned profession.

The subject was then thrown open to general discussion. A question was asked from the floor if training classes could supply librarians for small libraries which could not afford to pay large enough salaries to obtain graduates from library schools. The chairman referred the question to Mrs. Sawyer, who replied in the negative, saying that the small libraries were taken care of by the numerous summer schools.

Annie Carroll Moore said that it would seem a pity to eliminate practice work from library school courses; inasmuch as such work was not merely mechanical and clerical, but the only medium through which the student came in touch with the borrower, and thus realized the aim of his work; and that such practice, therefore, had great psychological value.

Josephine Adams Rathbone said that the *testing* value of practice work made it an essential part of a library school course; as, without it, no director could have a fair knowledge of the working ability of the student, and so would be utterly at sea in making recommendations.

George F. Bowerman added a word to the

discussion by saying that he should hate to see a training class training students to be simply Marthas; that there must be something inspirational to give an incentive to the work and a goal towards which to work.

Mr. Walter explained his attitude toward practice work as not wishing to have it entirely eliminated, but to decrease the prominence and amount of time given to it in an advanced course.

After some further discussion, participated in by Miss Moore, Mr. Walter, Miss Rose and Mr. Roden, Mr. Bowerman asked if some library school could not offer a course for training students to take charge of training classes in public libraries. Miss Rathbone replied that, a few years ago, Pratt Institute had offered such a course for two successive years; but that it had received such slight support from the profession that it was deemed inadvisable to continue it. This closed the discussion.

The chairman now called for reports from the various library schools of any new phases of work recently undertaken or planned for the immediate future.

The Library School of the University of Wisconsin reported a course in library science for teachers, given to university students in the normal course at the university. The course, covering the elements of library science, requires five recitations a week and counts five credits.

The Syracuse University library school reported a course in library science for teachers in the high school, counting ten hours credit.

The Pratt Institute School of Library Science reported an elective course, given in the third term, in sight-reading in the Italian language; open to students who had had Latin. Also, an elective course in story-telling, which includes practice as well as instruction. Further, the instruction in the *Expansive* classification had been omitted this last year.

Simmons College Library School reported a course in high school library work for students.

The Library School of the New York Public Library reported that an elective course in Italian (similar to that at Pratt Institute) had been given from the beginning of the school; and this last year there had been a request for a similar course in Spanish.

The Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta reported the appointment of Mary E. Robbins to the faculty in the position of associate director of the school.

Mr. Root, as chairman of the A. L. A. committee on library training, was asked to give

a report of the year's work of the committee. He replied by saying that the report was in print and had been distributed, and therefore he would not take the time to speak of it.

The report of the nominating committee was then presented, as follows: Chairman, Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, director of the Carnegie Library School for Children's Librarians in Pittsburgh; vice-chairman, Miss Mary E. Hyde, instructor, Simmons College Library School; secretary, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, chief of the instructional department, St. Louis Public Library. By unanimous vote, the report of the committee was adopted and the officers declared elected. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JULIA A. HOPKINS, *Secretary.*

#### CATALOG SECTION

The first meeting of the catalog section was held in the Auditorium Tuesday evening. The chairman, Miss Sula Wagner, chief of the catalog department of the St. Louis Public Library, greeted her audience of co-workers and introduced the first speaker of the evening, Jesse Cunningham, of St. Joseph, Mo., who spoke on "The problems discovered in cataloging the School of Mines Library at Rolla, Mo." The school is a department of the State University and has a library of about 20,000 volumes. The student body numbers ordinarily about 300. Preceding the erection of the new building in 1913, the library had been housed in a suite of three rooms and indifferently administered by a variety of people. There was an excellent collection of books, and with the new building the problem was one of administration—to make the library attractive and usable to a body of men opposed to formalities and restrictions. Mr. Cunningham explained the method of handling the problems of cataloging, classifying and assigning subject headings. After meeting these technical difficulties the chief librarian delivered lectures to the student body, explaining the arrangement on the shelves and the use of a dictionary catalog, and arranged for their visiting and examining the new library building and the bibliographical tools. More than 80 per cent. of the students now withdraw books for home study, and the library of this institution is given the credit for raising to a higher level the standard of scholarship and the requirements for admission, as well as bringing the public schools in the locality to an accredited standing and a deeper appreciation of better things by the community as a whole.

There had been expressed, at the Berkeley

conference, a desire that something should be written presenting the more attractive side of cataloging. J. Christian Bay, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, was asked to contribute this paper, and in his absence Carl Roden, of the Chicago Public Library, read "Inspiration through cataloging," which is printed in full elsewhere, and consequently is not summarized here.

In following up this paper, Miss Van Valkenburgh spoke of the fact that this generation seems to have become obsessed with the desire to work *with* the public; the idea of working *for* the public has eluded them. Judged in the light of real helpfulness to the world, the catalogers, for instance, who made the Debater's handbooks, did quite as much service as the person who uses them and feels a thrill of satisfaction in giving the high school boy more material than he can use. Miss Van Valkenburgh laid special emphasis on the fact that the cataloger makes a permanent record of far-reaching influence, that the work is vital and interesting, leading the way for the reading public. The watchword of the age is self-improvement, and in no branch of the profession does the actual carrying out of the work produce that effect so surely. All the new things in science—religion, art and literature—pass over the cataloger's desk and make hourly and daily for self-culture and education, and leave as a result a record which posterity will find helpful.

Miss Beatrice Winsor, of the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., gave a very practical talk on "Making maps available." She brought with her samples of the mountings of wall maps, and discussed their arrangement. The examples of maps prepared for lending to the public were much examined and proved of great suggestive value to those present.

After the 1915 conference, Mr. Dewey was asked if he approved the appointment of a Decimal Classification advisory committee of the A. L. A. He replied most cordially that he did and that he would not only accept suggestions from them, but would also transmit to them for approval or disapproval all proposed expansions coming to him from other sources. A. Law Voge, of the Mercantile Library, San Francisco, the secretary of the committee appointed, gave the report. After stating the need of co-operation in this work, he reported that the committee had resolved to circularize the libraries asking for replies to the queries on the following points: (1) the subjects most in need of numbers, (2) the classes most in need of expansion, (3) the classes most in need of change. Sub-commit-



tees are to be appointed who will be assigned a classification to prepare or test, and after the work has been passed on by the main committee, if approved, it will be submitted to the editors of the D. C.

#### SECOND SESSION

The second meeting of the section on Friday afternoon was again largely attended, and was for the most part given over to the reports of committees.

In Mr. Hastings' absence, Mr. Martel read and lead the discussion of the report of progress in the compilation of a manual on arrangement of cards in a dictionary catalog. Many took part in this discussion. The one, two, and three-file systems were argued and also the chronological arrangement of cards in a dictionary catalog. Mr. Hastings expects to have a provisional draft of the rules ready by October. This is to be sent out for criticism and suggestions, and there is the possibility that the regular edition will be in print within the year. Miss Mann, the chairman of the committee to confer with Mr. Hastings, was not present, but Miss Sutliff made the report in her absence. Mr. Currier's "Memorandum on the method of recording Chinese and Japanese books" was read by title only and will be found in full in the Proceedings.

Mr. Josephson, of the John Crerar Library, gave the report on the cataloging test. While the test as a whole was negated by the fact that such a small number of libraries took part in it, yet many interesting facts were brought out. In summarizing his paper, Mr. Josephson said: "These two ideas, the extension of the central cataloging work of the Library of Congress and the possibility of organizing the work in the individual library, so as to utilize to a larger extent than is now the case, the special interests and the special knowledge of the individual, stand out for me as the net result of the cataloging test."

The nominating committee reported the nominations for officers for the next year as follows: Chairman, Miss Edna Goss, chief cataloger of the University of Minnesota Library; secretary, Miss Bessie Goldberg, head cataloger of the Chicago Public Library. The report was accepted and the meeting adjourned.

CHARLOTTE FOYE, *Secretary*.

#### COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

This section held one meeting in the Auditorium on Wednesday, June 28, W. M. Hepburn, of Purdue University, presiding. The general subject for discussion was the "Research facilities in American libraries: present

status, new projects, future needs." Only three formal papers were prepared, and they were followed by an informal discussion of the subject of "Library preparedness in other fields," in which Dr. Andrews, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Cutter, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Stevens of Pratt Institute, and others took part.

The first of the three papers read was by Dr. Walter Lichtenstein on "Possible results of the European War on the European book market." [This paper was reprinted in full in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June.] It was followed by a forceful paper by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse on "Library preparedness in the fields of economics and sociology," and her paper is printed elsewhere in this issue. For the third paper it was desired to have a statement from a practical worker in the field of research, showing what such research means to the practical scientific worker. Such a paper was prepared by Dr. Walter T. Swingle, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, in co-operation with Mrs. Swingle, on "The utilization of photographic methods in library research work with especial reference to natural science." In this paper Dr. Swingle described the practical use of the photostat by his department, both for copying ordinary printed data and for reproducing easily and cheaply material in Oriental languages. In response to a request from Mr. Bishop, Dr. Swingle showed how, with the photostat, he made a copy of a catalog in book form of a Chinese collection. Dr. Swingle explained that the Department of Agriculture is spending thousands of dollars in investigations on the economic plants of China, and many Chinese books have a practical bearing on the subject. "There existed in the Library of Congress," said Dr. Swingle, "a manuscript list of the books needed. There existed in Chicago two lists; those three lists contain nine-tenths of all the Chinese books in America. By the photostat we were able to reproduce all three lists and place them at the disposal of the Library of Congress and of our own Department. Last year I was entrusted with the purchase of additional Chinese books for the Library of Congress. Copies of these books were made, and are for sale. I need hardly mention how invaluable the photographic method is in reproducing such material as Arabic and Chinese, where you cannot use the typewriter and where the ordinary methods of copying are useless. We are using our photostat instead of hiring expert copyists; it is much cheaper."

Later in the session Mr. J. I. Wyer raised the question how far the cost of reproduction



of the Chinese books—the traveling expenses, the photostat to reproduce them with, the photostat material required, the general sum total of all expenses necessary to make one or two or at most three copies of these books—would go toward having it printed in English in a large enough edition to supply all the libraries of the country.

Dr. Swingle replied that it would go a very little distance indeed, because the cost of the photostat reproduction is very low. In many cases, moreover, it is impossible to translate the whole work, the translation of such language on technical subjects being very difficult. A translator goes through a book and translates the single paragraph that must be had. In the case of a *Bulletin* shown the lithographic subjects, alone would have cost \$50 each, and there were a dozen of them.

Dr. Andrews said that the John Crerar Library is storing up its regular book appropriations which would ordinarily be spent in Europe, for the possible purchase later of such collections as Dr. Lichtenstein described in his paper. He showed by a pertinent incident the value of many of the so-called out-of-date scientific books. When he had a call for information in regard to the manufacture of certain basic substances for the development of the dyestuff industry in this country, it was found that the modern text-books on the dyestuff industry did not contain the basic processes for these basic substances, and it was necessary to go back to books of the seventies and eighties to get the material desired. Discussing Miss Hasse's paper, he said he wished she had given some hints as to how the material collected in libraries should be used in co-operation, whether by co-operative cataloging, by a revised list of special collections, and how these little collections might be tied up with the collections being made elsewhere, so that the scholars who need them can find the material they want. He emphasized the importance of the photographic methods described by Dr. Swingle as extending the field of work which has been done in the past almost exclusively by inter-library loans, a system which has its limits, most decidedly. Speaking of the value of union lists of periodicals to the scholar, Dr. Andrews told of the attempt by the A. L. A. committee to obtain a general list of all the periodicals in the country published by the Library of Congress. This being impossible, the committee has taken up the question of the revision of the union list into sections, and there are prospects of obtaining portions of this list under the different

subjects. Dr. Lichtenstein, for instance, has charge of the preparation of a union list of historical periodicals which will meet the demands of the students of history. Mr. Cutter has in preparation a list of the technical periodicals which ought to meet the needs of a great many. The Agricultural Section of the association has had under discussion and it is hoped it will bring to fruition, plans for a checklist of the agricultural periodicals. The medical societies have under discussion and partly prepared a checklist of the medical periodicals. (The Boston Medical Society already has in preparation a local list of the medical periodicals available in that vicinity.) And last, but not least in interest, though smallest in extent, the mathematics teachers have felt this need, and have under discussion plans for a checklist of the mathematical periodicals. Of local lists a number are under way. There is in preparation in Boston a general list; there is under discussion in Illinois for the libraries connected with the university a local list, and there is under discussion at least the reissue of the Chicago list. There is also under discussion the question of co-operation in a general list through a central printing bureau, which shall print sections and local lists, as desired.

Miss Kelso asked for permission to speak on behalf of a large part of the gathering—the ordinary man in the ranks—the general librarian. "These plans," she said, "are for the highest court officers. The greater number of those in attendance here have to do with the small part of this problem, that of the little towns where industries are at work. We need advice and mobilization and we are told that there will be a 'list'; to the ordinary infantry body such a list is very little good. We want the equipment—the ability to answer the personal question. It seems to me, and I have given a good deal of thought to this question, that this section and the several libraries, instead of making lists, should mobilize the material for the benefit of others, should find out through their expensive technical journals what the organizations are that are studying these subjects, so that the smaller librarian can write to these central bureaus and find out where such material is available."

Dr. Richardson pointed out a marked line of distinction between research and the general promotion of knowledge. There are two tasks for humanity, he said, one is to find out new ideas, and the other is to multiply those ideas by every individual of the human race, so far as it can be done. Those two are clearly

distinguished tasks—the task of research and the task of the propagation of knowledge. You can't propagate your ideas until you get them, and the great trouble of our United States civilization is that we propagate ideas before we get them. He agreed that the two most essential things for the promoting of research facilities for American libraries were those referred to, i.e., the photostat reproductions and the joint list, and with them is closely united the matter of purchasing.

"We are talking about preparedness," he said, "the lesson of this war is that you must have no end of ammunition, or the guns and the men are of no use. The facilities of the libraries are the munitions of research in this country at the present time, and the problem is how to get munitions enough for the men we have been developing, to use for the production of new knowledge. We cannot do anything in research unless we have munitions, and the way is threefold. The first is the purchase of research material. We have revolutionized the purchasing system by the photostat, and we are behind the times if we do not recognize that we have revolutionized the method of acquiring research material through the photostat. The third method is inter-library loans, and the only possible way of utilizing that is the co-operative list." Dr. Richardson quoted from the monograph on the use of the photostat, which had been prepared at Princeton to accompany an exhibition of the photostatic material, showing what can be done in the way of ordinary reproduction; what can be done for the advantage of the administration cataloging department, reference department, and so on.

Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, suggested the compilation of a union list of subjects, and under each subject the name of the library in the United States that is strong in that subject. He said of Dr. Johnston's "Special collections in American libraries" that while it is a very good presentation of the special collections in the Library of Congress up to the time of publication, it by no means indicates the research facilities of the library. "The list I have in mind," he said, "would do that. Under every subject that the library is strong in its name could appear. It would be a brief list, the briefer the better and the easier to make, and that would be a thing that could be put in the hand of the very small library and meet the possible need of a scholar or business man or expert in any particular line who may be located in the immediate vicinity of that library."

J. T. Gerould, librarian of the University of Minnesota, said that that library has lists of special collections printed in its library report and he spoke of the value of the lists printed by Cornell and other libraries.

Herbert O. Brigham, of the Rhode Island State Library, described a meeting at Providence, where the city's librarians formulated a list of two or three hundred subjects, and tried to ascertain the number of subjects that were absolutely lacking in their collections. That list will eventually be printed in the Providence Public Library *Bulletin*. "Suppose you do that for thirty or forty centers in the country, then consolidate it, and you have the problem worked out with the least amount of friction, with the persons directly in charge of the collections passing upon each group in his specific locality. A combined list, including the cities of Boston, Providence and Worcester, all within an hour's train ride, will show a large collection of rarities along specific lines."

E. F. Stevens spoke humorously of the facilities which gave Pratt Institute Library the greatest reference resources in the country—the Columbia University Library, the New York Public Library, the Long Island Medical Society, the Long Island Historical Society, and so forth, to all of which, and more, he refers his readers when the resources of his own library are exhausted.

The following committee in charge was chosen for the coming year: Harold L. Leupp, chairman, University of California, Berkeley; H. M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library; and M. G. Wyer, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

#### AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Association was called to order Wednesday morning, June 28, in the Auditorium, Asbury Park, N. J., by the chairman, M. G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Nebraska. Miss Julia C. Gray, librarian of the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, was appointed secretary of the meeting.

After brief introductory remarks by the chairman, Mr. John G. Lapp, editor of *Special Libraries*, Indianapolis, Ind., gave an address on "Agricultural libraries as special libraries." Mr. Lapp's address caused a discussion which brought out the following suggestions for making the section useful to the libraries:

(1) A union of all libraries, particularly agricultural libraries, to develop and strengthen the agricultural library in Washington for

the use of research workers—a center for the collection of material that European men already have at their disposal. This would require an appropriation of \$100,000 a year for five years.

(2) Increased co-operation between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the agricultural libraries all over the country, by maintaining a trained assistant in Washington to serve as an agricultural library organization, and to improve those libraries for the use of faculty and students.

(3) County agent libraries or clearing houses of information, to be acquired by the collection of free material on agricultural subjects, so that the county agent may be prepared to hand out to the farmer free publications treating of special problems with which he has to deal.

The agricultural bulletins were criticized as being too technical for the farmer, and for not giving the right kind of information in the right way. It was agreed that through the Smith-Lever Bill for Agricultural Extension the agricultural libraries are facing great problems and great possibilities. In regard to methods of extension distribution, Mr. Green, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, stated that it was difficult to secure the interest of extension representatives in the library phase of the work. Mr. Hepburn, of Purdue University Library, said that boxes of free literature had been fitted to the running boards of automobiles and distributed to farmers in that way in Indiana.

The paper on "A union check-list of serials in agricultural libraries" was prepared and read by Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian of Massachusetts Agricultural College, who distributed a list of the serials to be found in his own library. This paper suggested a geographical scheme in connection with the inter-lending system.

The second paper, "The agricultural index," by Mr. H. W. Wilson, of White Plains, N. Y., explained the purpose and plan of the new index of agricultural periodicals, prepared by his firm. In the discussion which followed much frank but friendly criticism occurred. Some believed the price too high. Others did not favor the inclusion of the Experiment Station *Bulletins*, because of the fact that the stations are provided with the card catalog of these bulletins by the States Relations Service. It was stated that the card catalog was seldom less than a year behind time, and that Mr. Wilson's index would come out more promptly.

The following motions were made and carried:

On motion of Mr. Hepburn, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Wilson in regard to the index. Committee to be appointed by the chair.

On motion of Mr. Deveneau of Illinois University Library, it was resolved that the section take some action to induce the U. S. Department of Agriculture to revise its list of Experiment Station publications, as contained in Bulletin 180, to bring it up to date. On a second motion made by Mr. Deveneau, it was resolved that the section also take some action to induce the U. S. Department of Agriculture to revise its own check-list of publications to date.

The appointment by the chair of a committee to co-operate with Miss Barnett, librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the preparation of a handbook for small agricultural libraries, was approved.

On account of the lateness of the hour the paper on "Some opportunities in agricultural library work," prepared by Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, librarian of Oregon Agricultural College, was read by title only.

Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian of Massachusetts College of Agriculture, was appointed chairman of the next meeting.

JULIA C. GRAY, *Secretary*.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

##### FIRST SESSION

The second annual meeting of the School Libraries Section was held in the ball room of the New Monterey at 8:30 p. m., June 29, with an attendance of about 300, Miss Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, chairman of the section, presiding; Miss Alice A. Blanchard, Public Library, Newark, secretary.

The papers and discussions centered about the topic "The national campaign for better school libraries." C. C. Certain, recently of the Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., now of the Cass Technical High School, Detroit, read the first paper, taking as his subject "The school library situation in the South." Mr. Certain read several of the answers to a survey questionnaire sent to schools. These replies were prompt and interested, all showing clearly the great need for better library service in the Southern states and the eager desire on the part of the schools to improve conditions.

A paper by James F. Hoscic, Chicago Normal College, followed, read in his absence by Mr. Kerr. Mr. Hoscic's subject was "The place

of the school library in modern education," and he said in part:

"The modern high school course has ceased to be a college preparatory institution and is becoming a place where the youth of our democracy may obtain a liberal education combined with preparation for a specific vocation, and the assumption is that students will need that many-sided development which only a curriculum of studies made up from all aspects of modern life can provide. In the new scheme of things the library is indispensable. At best the textbook can be only a sort of laboratory manual. Pupils must go elsewhere for facts. This means in history the use of maps, pictures, chronological tables, biographies, eye-witness accounts; in English, numerous examples of good writing by contemporary authors, information on topics to be developed and presented in class; in science the use of literature on the subject. The pupil is expected not merely to read and remember, but to read, select, evaluate, and organize. He must have access to well-filled library shelves and become a skillful user of the printed book."

A second reason mentioned by Mr. Hsieh why the school library is indispensable in modern education is that the school must develop in students the reading habit. This can only be done by giving them the opportunity of companionship with books, the chance to browse and select, the use of a good library.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to a symposium on the subject: How can we further the school library movement?

Prof. Azariah S. Root, Oberlin College, spoke first on "What the college and university can do." Since 90 per cent. of high school teachers are college trained, said Prof. Root, the responsibility for good school library work depends largely upon the colleges. We can not have good school libraries until teachers, as college students, learn what good libraries are and how to use them. A teacher's ideal of what a library can do will not rise above what he found it in his college days. The college must, therefore, first make its library so efficient and so well adjusted to the student's needs that he will use it; and, second, because the student will go out to give the same kind of instruction that he got in college, must require intelligent use of the library by its faculty.

"The judicious use of supplementary reading is of great importance. Students who are to become high school teachers should not be instructed as if they were working for

Ph.D. degrees. The college faculty must know how to use reference material which will make their subjects alive to students. Furthermore, teachers must know the elements of library economy, or rather, the use of the library. They must know something about classification, various types of libraries, library etiquette, the value of unity in classification and cataloging.

"With such instruction offered generally in colleges it would be easy to supply satisfactory libraries for high schools, even in the large proportion of high schools where it is not possible to have trained librarians."

H. E. Legler, of the Chicago Public Library, followed Prof. Root with a paper on "How the public library can help in developing effective high school libraries."

Out of the 968 public high schools in cities of 8000 population, Mr. Legler found there are less than 500 of such strength as to invite consideration in connection with library organization on the basis of full effectiveness; namely, suitable quarters, ample book collections, trained teacher-librarians or librarian-teachers for full time service.

"Organization of high school libraries is justified by the increasing importance of secondary education in the development of every interest that makes for community betterment. The question of library or school management is as yet undetermined. It would seem the wiser policy to entrust to the public library the direction of the high school library. If the library has the responsibility of management some of the ways and means to be employed in furtherance of common aims are staff organization through trained and experienced librarians possessing university education and the teaching point of view; such intimate fusing of school and library resources as will enable faculty and student use of materials to the fullest possibility; and instruction of freshman and sophomore classes in the use of reference books, catalogs and bibliographic apparatus."

A paper by Miss Effie L. Power, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, was read. Her subject was "What the public library can do for grade schools," and she showed that in some cities library work in elementary schools has been developed on a strong co-operative basis along practical lines, its aim being to train to an appreciation of good books and an intelligent use of public library resources. Departmental work is more fully developed in grade schools than in high schools. More and better service along old lines rather than other service along many lines is what the modern



grade school asks of the modern public library.

Miss Orpha M. Peters, Public Library, Gary, Ind., read a paper on "What the public library can do for grade and rural schools," describing in some detail possible library and rural school activities and urging the need for their further extension. "The methods used," she said, "are not so important as that results be obtained. It would seem, however, that adequate library facilities will be more readily and firmly established through the pooling of library and school interests and funds; township or county supervisions by the public library with a staff especially trained for the work; teachers who know how to judge a book and who know and love good children's books."

Mr. Claude G. Leland, Department of Education, New York City, was to have spoken on "What a department of education can do for the school libraries of a city," but was unable to be present.

#### SECOND SESSION

The second session of the section was held Saturday at 2:30 p.m. in the ball room of the New Monterey, with a most enthusiastic attendance of about 200, Miss Hall presiding, Miss Blanchard, secretary.

As it was the last afternoon of the conference and many people were planning to take a 4:30 train, the business meeting, scheduled to come first on the program, was postponed, to give time for the discussion of special problems connected with school library work.

Miss M. Louise Converse, Central State Normal School, Mount Pleasant, Mich., opened the discussion by a talk on the subject of picture collections, their value and methods of caring for them. Miss Converse considers a picture collection one of the normal school's best teaching methods, both as a means of cultivating a taste for good pictures and as aid in illustrating definite lessons. She advised mounting boards  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$  inches; classification, using travel numbers as closely as possible; and a brief catalog.

Mr. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School, raised the question of the advisability of cataloging pictures. With him Mr. Hodges, Cincinnati, Miss Whitmore, Chicago, and Mr. Wright, Kansas City, urged that a picture collection catalog, because of its expense and the difficulty involved in using it, was not worth while.

At the close of the discussion the meeting was divided, in order that two round-table conferences, one for high school librarians,

the other for normal school librarians might be held at the same time. Miss Hall conducted the conference for high school librarians, Miss Nancy I. Thompson, State Normal School, Newark, that for normal school librarians.

#### HIGH SCHOOL ROUND-TABLE

The high school meeting opened with a question box discussion led by Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, Cleveland Public Library. From many questions covering a wide range of topics the one chosen as most in demand was: Is it advisable to open the high school library to the public?

Mr. Purd B. Wright, Kansas City, Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Dr. Sherman Williams, N. Y. State Education Department, spoke strongly in favor of opening high school libraries to the public. Mr. H. E. Legler, Chicago, Mr. W. H. Brett, Cleveland, and Miss Smith, Cleveland, on the other hand, out of their experience, questioned as strongly the advisability of so doing, on the ground that the use of the library by the public crowded out the students and the book collection could not be as well adapted to the students' needs. Mr. Ranck described in detail the Grand Rapids method of successfully administering school libraries which are open to the public, laying stress upon the necessity of close co-operation between the school and the library, and the prerequisites of outside entrances for school libraries, and, for librarians, proper training, personality, and experience.

Miss Hall then took the chair and called for brief informal reports concerning specific kinds of work done by different high school libraries. Miss Louise Smith, Lincoln High School, Tacoma, described a library assignment card used by teachers sending classes for special reference material; Miss Tobitt, Omaha, described Omaha's new high school library; Miss White, Passaic, N. J., told of the Passaic method of book purchase.

The topic of instruction in the use of the library was suggested. This was such a popular subject and brought out so many questions that the meeting was given over to its discussion. It was found that nearly every high school librarian present was giving systematic library instruction, with credit given by the school. Miss Smith of Tacoma reported that the teachers in her school had asked for a course for their own benefit.

Miss Hall paid an appreciative tribute to Miss Laura Newbold Mann, Central High School, Washington, Miss Florence M. Hopkins, Central High School, Detroit, and to



the Cleveland librarians for their splendid work in developing high school library instruction.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the postponed business meeting was made as short as possible. It was voted to accept the report of Mr. Frank K. Walter, chairman of the committee on professional training of school librarians, without its being read, the report to be printed in full in the A. L. A. Proceedings. Other reports were omitted. The following officers were elected for 1916: Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y., chairman; Miss Elizabeth White, Passaic, vice-chairman; Miss Orpha M. Peters, Gary, Ind., secretary and treasurer.

#### EXHIBIT

During the conference the School Libraries Section held a most successful exhibit. The work of high schools was shown by a collection of loose leaf scrap books contributed by representative high school libraries throughout the country, showing photographs of rooms and equipment, floor plans, forms used, book lists, etc. These scrap books containing a wealth of valuable material are to be available as a loan collection on application to Miss Hall. A scrap book collection of mounted courses of study used by normal schools; a selection of pictures from the picture collection of the Newark Public Library; charts and pamphlets describing the work done with rural schools in Wisconsin, Missouri, and Gary, Ind.; and a permanent loan collection of over 100 book lists from public libraries and state commissions were also shown and used continually throughout the conference week.

Alice A. Blanchard, *Secretary*.

#### ROUND TABLE OF NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Miss Nancy I. Thompson, State Normal School, Newark, N. J., led the round table which convened directly after the joint session of high school and normal school librarians.

Mr. O. S. Rice, state supervisor of school libraries, Madison, Wis., was the first speaker. He outlined in a most interesting way the history of the compilation of a pamphlet, entitled "How to use the school library." This may be purchased for fifteen cents, from the State Department of Education in Madison. He argued that just as a teacher is not expected to teach geography without a textbook, so a teacher who is to give instruction in the use of a library should be equipped with a proper textbook. Hence the little book issued by the state of Wisconsin. These lessons are a part of the course of study. Dur-

ing the discussion that followed, many tributes as to the usefulness of this pamphlet were brought out. The desirability of any course of instruction being required as a part of the curriculum was emphasized.

Upon request, Miss Ursula K. Johnstone reported an innovation in library training installed by the Board of Education of New York City. The class was organized in September, 1915, in the Bay Ridge Evening High School for Women, Brooklyn. The school is one especially devoted to vocational branches for women, including courses in domestic science and nursing. The evening class in library training offers an opportunity to young women who cannot afford to give up a day time position to take the regular library course in a library school. The course is two years, four evenings a week.

Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, described what that school does for the school libraries. During the discussion that followed, the need of advertising the work done in normal school libraries was brought out. Albums and scrap-books were suggested as an excellent means of revealing the good work done in many schools. Mr. Kerr made a motion (which was duly seconded) that the N. E. A. committee on normal schools be authorized to form an outline of subjects for these scrap-books and that a request for the compilation of such books be asked of the schools. The motion was carried.

The final note of the round-table meeting was, that to make instruction in the use of a library effective, to place it where it belongs, and to give it its due value, the instruction should be a part of the curriculum.

Ursula K. Johnstone, *Secretary*.

#### CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

"The fact is that we are all and always asleep through our lives, and it is only by pinching ourselves very hard that we ever come to see or understand anything. At least it is not always we who pinch ourselves; sometimes other people pinch us, which I suppose is very good of them."

This quotation from Ruskin with which Miss Shedlock prefaced her paper, may well be used in speaking of the first session of the Children's Librarians Section. The meeting was held in the Auditorium, Wednesday evening, June 28, Miss Andrus, the chairman, presiding. Persons well known in the library world had been invited to speak, the subject being "Critical comments on library work with children."

Dr. Bostwick, of St. Louis, read a short paper in which he made a plea for the services of men in children's rooms. He thinks the work would be greatly strengthened if men as well as women participated in it.

Mr. Legler, of Chicago, in an interesting paper, propounded some pertinent questions as to the efforts and accomplishments of library work with children. The problem of selection of books he considers of first importance, and of secondary importance the question of methods. Some of Mr. Legler's points of criticism were: Too many books written especially for children; too many abridgments and compressions of masterpieces. "If the library of the twentieth century is to be a greater force than it has thus far been in the intellectual life of the people, and is to realize its possibilities in the cultural as well as the utilitarian development of the common life, the impulse must germinate in the children's rooms. And herein lies the potency and the worth that gives character and meaning to the efforts put forth, gropingly, maybe, but charged with that spirit which shall in the ultimate reach their purpose."

Mr. Bowker, in an unwritten talk, said that Miss Plummer's presidential address had given him the text that ignorance and fear were the great danger. While the ignorance of adults was positive and aggressive, that of children is passive and inquiring, and their inquiries often remind one of the quivering antennae of insects seeking information. This gave the opportunity of the children's librarian. As to fear, he deprecated such story-telling as implants fear in the child's mind, illustrating the danger by specific instances. He concluded by reference to the current of inspiration which, starting with Dr. S. G. Howe as the apostle for the blind, through Mr. Anagnos and Miss Sullivan, produced Helen Keller and her radiating influence. He said that a like apostolic succession was to be found in children's librarians' work as initiated by Mrs. Saunders, taken up by Miss Hewins, continued through Miss Helen More, of the University Settlement Library, from whom Annie Carroll Moore directly received her inspiration, which has in turn influenced so many children's librarians.

Miss Marie Shedlock, of London, in a delightful paper, gave some valuable criticisms. She spoke of the tendency to treat reading as a virtue rather than as a privilege, and of the possible danger of making a fetish of reading.

Speaking of a librarian's imposing her own personality, she said: "I do not think a libra-

rian should in any way *force* her love for any particular book, or her dislike." She quoted from an article on education by Bertrand Russell, "Children are more or less at the mercy of their elders, and cannot make themselves the guardians of their own interests. Authority in education is to some extent unavoidable, and those who educate have to find a way of exercising authority in accordance with the spirit of liberty." Following these papers there was discussion from the floor, after which Miss Shedlock told a story, "The two frogs."

At a brief business meeting held in the Auditorium Friday morning, the following officers were elected: Chairman, Alice Jordan, Boston Public Library; vice-chairman, Alice L. Hazeltine, St. Louis Public Library; secretary, Rose Gymer, Cleveland Public Library; advisory board, R. R. Bowker, *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and Miss Edith Tobitt, Omaha Public Library.

The second session, a round table led by Miss Hewins, was held in the ballroom of the New Monterey on Friday afternoon. Miss Crain, of Somerville, spoke on training for children's librarians in small libraries, and Miss Donnelly, of Simmons College, on the opportunities offered children's librarians by the summer school courses at various schools. Miss Zachert, of Rochester, speaking of children's librarians as social workers, said that fifty per cent. of their time ought to be spent outside of the children's rooms.

Other topics discussed were co-operative book lists and fines. Those taking part were Mr. Rush, of Des Moines; Mr. Wheeler, of Youngstown; Mrs. Root, of Providence; Mr. Sherman Williams, of New York State Library; Miss Hassler, of the Queens Borough Public Library, New York; Miss Moore, of New York, and Miss Hewins.

Miss Shedlock kept her promise to tell another story and the session then adjourned after sending this message to Miss Plummer, president of the American Library Association:

The Children's Librarians Section gathered in final session at Miss Hewins' Round Table sends affectionate greetings to the honored president. They desire to express their grateful appreciation of her early recognition of the library's part in the education of children and her valued contributions of which Mr. Chapman's inspiring paper on children's reading is one more reminder.

JESSIE GILLIES SIBLEY, *Secretary*.

#### ROUND TABLE ON DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

The D. C. round table held a lively session Wednesday evening. There was a good deal of discussion of the weak points of the various

classes of the D. C., many of which cannot be remedied now.

The only official action was the passing of a resolution expressing the sense of the meeting that the great need was a thoroughly revised, moderate-sized edition of the D. C., about the size of the sixth edition, but brought up-to-date and more evenly expanded. The frequent issue of new and expensive editions unduly expanded in certain subjects, and these not always the ones in which expansion is most needed, was deprecated. In place of these new editions which put an unnecessary burden upon libraries and library schools, it was recommended that schedules beyond the standard edition described above should be issued in pamphlet form.

Attention was called to the need of a new abridged edition, giving special attention to the needs of high school libraries.

The desirability of having numbers assigned to new subjects as the need arose, these numbers to be published in library papers was discussed, and many such subjects were mentioned for which no provision had been made, even in the latest edition.

Dr. Andrews presided and Mr. Voge acted as secretary.

#### EUROPEAN WAR CLASSIFICATIONS

The new D. C. advisory committee of the A. L. A. met and organized at the Asbury Park conference. Several lines of work were laid out for the year, but it was decided to begin at once on a subdivision of the European War (940.913 in the 9th edition of the D. C.). All who have worked out a scheme for this war, whatever the notation, are invited to send a copy to the committee's secretary, A. L. Voge, Mechanics' Mercantile Library, San Francisco, Cal., or to Charles A. Flagg, Public Library, Bangor, Me.

#### ROUND TABLE OF MUSEUM LIBRARIANS

An informal round table of museum librarians was held in one of the writing rooms of the New Monterey Hotel on Thursday, June 29, at 11 a. m., William H. Clifford, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, in the chair. Present: the librarians of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; the Grolier Club, New York; the Brooklyn Museum and the Children's Museum, Brooklyn; the Chicago Art Institute; the Cleveland Museum of Art; and representatives of Princeton University and Boston University.

This is the first time that a meeting of museum librarians has been held, and it was arranged because of the feeling of the desira-

bility of a conference of librarians whose point of view was that of museum interests.

Some of the subjects discussed were:

What is your relation to other libraries in your city, and are your purchases influenced by books in other collections?

In what subjects are your book collections specially strong?

Do you make a special effort to attract museum visitors to the museum library?

Do you lend?

Need of a bibliography of fine arts in English.

Need of an index to pictures in books.

How do you treat exhibition catalogs?

The session proved so profitable that it was decided to repeat it at a future A. L. A. conference.

#### PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

The Public Documents Round Table was held Friday morning, June 30, in the New Monterey ballroom under the chairmanship of George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut. The feature of the morning was the presence of George H. Carter, clerk of the joint committee on printing and his reading of the paper modestly entitled "Some observations on the status of the printing bill, especially as it affects the interest of librarians in government publications." Mr. Carter's paper showed the great progress which would be secured by the passage of the pending bill and stated that some of its provisions had already been accepted in practice by the document authorities. The bill had received favorable consideration, at different sessions, by each House of Congress, but had not been passed by both houses at the same session, and it was unlikely to receive final consideration this year. He pointed out the difficulties in satisfying every requirement of the libraries, but indicated the willingness of the joint committee to act favorably as far as possible on the desires of the association.

His paper was most favorably received and on motion by R. R. Bowker, seconded by H. J. Carr, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Carter for his admirable presentation of the question and to the joint committee on printing for their receptive courtesy as to the desires of librarians.

The other important feature of the morning was a paper of "Observations concerning government publications as they are and as they should be," by Miss Edith E. Clarke, now of Auburn, N. Y., whose long experience in the office of the Superintendent of Documents and as a cataloger and teacher in this

special field gives her criticisms weight. She said that she desired to present suggestions on the way to Utopia, but emphasized practically the importance of separate publication in a single edition of each public document, with its individual title page giving the specific bureau as author, and deprecated the confusion and delay resulting from numbering department publications as part of the congressional series. The following is the outline of desiderata presented in Miss Clarke's paper:

*A. Recommendations as to Methods of Publication*

Government publications to be made easy to understand, easy to handle, and duplication for form only to be stopped, by adopting the following four rules:

1. Only one edition of any publication.
2. Exclusion from the two series, Senate Documents and House Documents, of publications of the executive and judicial branches of the government, and these two series to be made up of only the smaller miscellaneous papers on Congressional business, too small to be made independent books or pamphlets.
3. In every branch of the government, including Congress, everything important and large enough to be published as a distinct and separate work, either in paper covers or as a bound book, to be so published. No works to be tied together into a series, whether as documents, bulletin, circulars, papers, or by any other series name, unless they fulfill the three following conditions, namely: (1) all to be issued by the same government body; (2) all to have the same general subject material or purpose; (3) all, or almost all, to be so small as to make it convenient to bind several together to make a volume.
4. Duplication caused by reprinting of sub-reports with the report of the higher office, as, for instance, bureau reports as appendixes to department reports, etc., to be minimized by exclusion of sub-reports from the report of the higher office and separate publication of the former, so far as possible, as has been done with the report of the Bureau of Education. Desirably the department report should have appended to it a list of all subordinate bureaus whose reports for the year have been published.

*B. Recommendations as to Administration*

1. The indexer of the *Congressional Record* to be trained in subject indexing.
2. (The Superintendent of Documents is to be made a Presidential appointee. This will make the position more a political appointment than ever. In the twenty years since the establishment of the office, there have been as many as six Superintendents of Documents.) In view of this, the librarians to make a concerted effort to induce the President to ignore political influence in filling the office; to require in the appointee qualifications and some kind of experience the equivalent of those demanded in the librarian of a large public library; and to give him the same continuous tenure that is accorded the Librarian of Congress.
3. An editorial board of government publications to be created on the lines of the recommendation of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency, to meet annually or quarterly, or as is needed. This board to include the Superintendent of Documents, another representative of the Government Printing Office, a representative of the Joint Printing Committee, a representative or representatives of the executive departments, and, as chairman, a person of large experience in printing and publishing who shall not be a government official.

*C. Recommendations as to Distribution*

1. Distribution by members of Congress, a survival from an earlier period when there was no Documents Office, to be now relinquished by Congress to that office, created expressly to be the

central agency for distribution, as soon as Congress can be won over to this action.

2. This one of the three agencies of free distribution being thus out of the way, and only that to known persons and for cause by the publishing body being left, the Documents Office to assume its full operation as sole distributing agent on the basis of sale to individuals and free gift to libraries open to the public. At present, the libraries are banded about between the three agencies of distribution, and frequently pay for publications, and have to resort to many expedients to get all the copies they need for use. The Documents Office to be given such control over the edition as to be enabled to answer the needs of the libraries till the last copy is given out.

3. Greater provision for distribution to non-depository libraries through this office.

4. Greater elasticity in distribution of different publications as (a) to different parts of the country and different libraries; and (b) in number of copies supplied as requested for needed use.

5. A depository of public bills and resolutions to be provided, presumably best in the Documents Office, where such bills may be obtained for a certain period, say till the next Congress, by debaters, and others interested in them.

A discussion was opened by R. R. Bowker who took occasion to thank Mr. Carter for the approach to the millennium through the pending bill and to Miss Clarke for her closer approach to Utopia. He spoke of the remarkable progress in government publication since the early days of the A. L. A. when the chronological catalog of government publications by Ben Perley Poor was the only guide to recent government issues, and cited the summary of desiderata for U. S. public documents presented by the A. L. A. committee under his own chairmanship in 1891, of which so many points had already been covered. He also emphasized the desirability of a separate publication of department issues with individual title pages as against too comprehensive inclusion in Congressional series.

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse was called upon to present her point of view and humorously alluded to the difficulties of publication and cataloging in this field. In referring modestly to her own remarkable bibliographies of state publications, she illustrated the difficulties by instancing W. N. Seaver's painstaking and excellent work in bringing order out of chaos as to the publications of the University of the State of New York, which alone required two years' labor—and then he resigned!

*THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE*

One of the new features in connection with the Asbury Park meeting of the A. L. A. was the theological libraries round table. This was due to the initiative and co-operation of Secretary Utley of the A. L. A. and Dr. Frank G. Lewis, librarian of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., both of whom had sought to arouse interest in such a conference, and had made the plans for it.



The attendance was gratifying to all who were interested. Twenty-seven persons gathered in the palm room of the New Monterey, Friday morning. Many of them had come specially for this round table. They represented twenty different libraries, of which eight were libraries of theological seminaries, seven were libraries of colleges and universities in which theology is a department, two were independent, interdenominational libraries of religious literature, two were public libraries, and finally there were two representatives from the Library of Congress, which expects to classify theology soon. This seemed to indicate a widespread interest that was almost as surprising as it was gratifying to the promoters of the conference.

The opportunity of getting acquainted was, of course, one of the most highly appreciated features of the conference, and much was made of it. Every one was introduced, or introduced himself, to the others present, and for many the best part of the meeting was the informal part when all were free to engage in conversation. Dr. Lewis and Dr. Robinson, librarian of the Philadelphia Divinity School, had anticipated this by calling an informal meeting of theological librarians the preceding day for the express purpose of getting acquainted.

Of the subjects discussed perhaps the one that aroused most general interest was that of the classification of a theological library. About one-third of the libraries represented were using the Dewey decimal system with varying degrees of satisfaction and varying degrees of modification. In view of the great diversity of opinion regarding classification it was thought best to appoint a committee to investigate the whole subject of the classifications in use in theological libraries and the satisfaction given, the report and recommendations to be given at the next round table conference, one year hence. Miss Julia Pettee, head cataloger of Union Theological Seminary, New York, who has already done valuable service in this direction was made chairman of this committee.

A resolution of appreciation and expression of willingness to co-operate was given to Dr. Gates, librarian of the Andover-Harvard library in the special work that he has undertaken of making a union list of the Bibles of the country.

The discussion of the desirability of a union list of the denominational periodicals on file in the various libraries brought out the welcome information contributed by Prof. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, that the H. W.

Wilson Co. is preparing to publish a union list of the files of the periodicals of the whole country, and that later they plan to bring out local union lists.

Among the other subjects discussed was that of the co-operative indexing of material not now indexed. It was soon discovered that there was a vast amount of this work being done independently by the various libraries and the problem which has not yet reached a satisfactory solution is how to make this available generally.

Miss Hering, librarian of the Missionary Research Library, New York, was asked to tell about this, perhaps the youngest of the libraries of religious literature; and Prof. Keogh, librarian of Yale University, and Miss Monrad were also requested to tell of the similar library at Yale. The General Theological Library at Boston, of which Miss Mary M. Pillsbury is the librarian, came in for much favorable comment. It was pointed out that the quarterly bulletins of this library afford one of the best means that a public library can use in selecting popular, modern religious literature. A strong desire was expressed by those from the Middle West for a similar library to be located at Chicago, which as an interdenominational agency would send out books on easy terms to ministers and other social and religious workers, especially those in the rural localities.

It was felt by all present that this round table conference should be continued, so the temporary officers were made the permanent officers for the ensuing year. They are the Rev. Frank G. Lewis, Chester, Pa., who has already done so much for the conference, for president, and Rev. John F. Lyons, librarian of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, secretary.

JOHN F. LYONS, *Secretary.*

#### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

At the sessions of the League of Library Commissions, June 28-30, the following states were represented by one or more members of their commissions or commission staffs: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin.

At the first session, on June 28, Miss Mary L. Hopkins, Delaware, told of the book wagon delivery of books in Sussex county, undertaken under the auspices of the State Library Commission in the spring of 1912. The county covers 964 square miles and is covered during



the spring, summer, and fall by various trips, some by automobiles and some over roads that necessitate a horse and carriage. In the winter, the books are placed in rural schools under the care of the rural school teachers. In the four years the work has developed remarkably, so that the librarian now boasts that she always leaves at least one book at every house. Miss Hopkins's paper was full of interesting anecdote which made it greatly enjoyed. Other counties in Delaware are doing similar work. In the discussion which followed Miss Titcomb, on request, told again of her work in Washington county, Delaware, and Mr. Sanborn, of Indiana, told of the house to house delivery of books by automobile just being undertaken by Plainfield, Ind.

"Conducting library institutes," was the subject of a paper by Asa Wynkoop, of New York, which was read by Miss Caroline Webster. Mr. Wynkoop outlined the growth of the library institutes in New York State from their origin in 1901 as a result of the realization on the part of the state library association that "Library week" was reaching only the larger libraries of the state. The state was first divided into eight districts, and the response was immediate and satisfactory. After four years of these meetings planned by the Extension Division and the committee of the State Association, it was decided to increase the number of districts to thirty and to allow each district to choose its own topics of discussion. This revised plan was followed for eight years. There was a feeling, however, that the lack of system in forming these programs was not leading to as definite results as were desired and in 1914 a fixed program for four years was decided upon and the number of meetings reduced from thirty to twenty. Some member of the Extension Division and some other conductor are present. The state provides an equivalent of \$500 a year and the State Library Association from \$150 to \$200 a year for the expense of these meetings. Miss Robinson, of Iowa, and Mr. Sanborn, of Indiana, explained the plan of the district meetings in their respective states.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president of the Indiana Commission, next spoke on the value of the organization of library trustees. Mrs. Earl showed the effect which the trustees' association had had in educating trustees to a fuller sense of their responsibility to the community, the establishing of better understanding of the relation between the library trustees and the librarian, the improvement in salaries, vacations, and hours of library workers, and a wider interest in library affairs

in general. Miss Robinson, of Iowa, told of the interest which the library trustees in Iowa took in the district meetings.

The program of the afternoon was concluded with a paper by Miss Mary Elizabeth Downey, of Utah, on "Library and school co-operation in Utah." The library affairs of Utah are under the control of the State Department of Education, and in that state this situation has been of great advantage to the libraries because they have had the backing of the teachers in all library movements. Wherever there is a public library, the school library books are turned over to the public library and the school funds for the school library are turned over to the public library for the purchase and care of the children's books. A system of requiring the reading of a book every two weeks throughout the grades with a total of 100 books at the end of the 8th grade and 200 books at the end of the high school course, is training up a class of readers through the efforts of the school. At the state capitol, there is maintained a very adequate model school library which lends books throughout the state. A fifteen-cent per capita expenditure for books for each child of school age is the law, which greatly helps in the work with school libraries. Teaching the use of the library to the pupils is also a part of the program. Miss Downey also advocated the use of school buildings as branches of the public library. Miss Downey called forth considerable discussion as to the relation between the public library and the schools. Mr. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, felt that the libraries did all of the co-operating and that state library commissions should not be called upon to work with the school libraries, and that the school was not a suitable place for a public library. Mr. Galbreath, of Ohio, voiced the opinion that there was a great opportunity in the school libraries of the state and that the state library authorities could do much by working with them. Willis H. Kerr, of Kansas, showed how the public library and the school library could complement each other, and that there was a field for both. Discussion became somewhat lively and had to be terminated by adjournment.

#### SECOND SESSION

At the second session on the afternoon of June 30, Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, of North Dakota, was to have reported on the field work of the library commission as outlined by the library survey, but the survey was not complete and Mrs. Budlong was neither able to be present nor sent a report. Franklin K.

Mathiews, librarian of the Boy Scouts, made a very brief address leading to the request that the league take some action toward making the week of December 4 to 9, which has been settled upon by the Boy Scouts as "Good Book Week," a "Library Week" in all the libraries of the country. On the motion of Mr. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that the league suggest to the libraries of the country, through the various library commissions, that the first week in December be observed as "Library Week." Miss Downey, of Utah, amended the motion to the effect that a committee of the league be appointed to work out programs and suggestions. Mr. Bliss accepted the amendment and the resolution, as amended, was carried. Miss Downey, of Utah, and Mr. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, were appointed a committee to attend to this.

Miss Anna A. MacDonald, of Pennsylvania, took charge of a round table on traveling library problems. Miss Mary L. Titcomb, of Hagerstown, Md., discussed the possibility of library commissions giving all round library service through traveling library centers. This could only be met, she said, by the employment of a field agent who could familiarize herself with each community served. This would mean an increased staff and increased expenditure. She raised the question, however, as to whether the traveling library in its very nature is anything but a stepping stone toward the formation of a public library, and the conclusion was that the primary purpose of the traveling library was to promote a desire for a library for the community. Considerable discussion followed as to the statement that country readers were unable to understand books of the same grade as city readers. Several suggested that children's books were constantly used among the adults in rural communities.

Miss Lease, of Vermont, spoke of the character of traveling library collections from the experience of the Vermont Commission.

In the absence of Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, of Missouri, the secretary read her suggestions on how to make up traveling libraries. Although she advocated as much elasticity as possible in making up library collections, she found it necessary in practice to use fixed collections and she explained the various classes used in fixed collections in Missouri. She makes it a rule that fiction should never be more than forty per cent. of the collection, and that of twenty novels, five should represent standard and fifteen current fiction. The borrower who wishes books on a specific topic may receive additional books on request.

In the discussion, Mr. Watson, of New York, said that special study clubs were not supplied with free traveling libraries, but were charged a fee of \$1, and were required to devote a certain number of meetings to the subjects on which books were loaned. Mr. Dudgeon, of Wisconsin, felt that the study club work was one of the most important sides of traveling library work, and that no restriction should be placed upon it. Mr. Bliss said that although study club books were borrowed free in Pennsylvania, it was understood that these books must be free to all the inhabitants of the community.

"Making a station a success" was first discussed by Mr. Dudgeon, of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Commission finds the post office or some place of business where everyone goes, the best place for a traveling library station, and the school not, as a rule, the most desirable place for a station. When a library is sent to a station, four copies of the list of books are enclosed, one for the principal of the school, one for the editor of the local paper, one to be posted by the station librarian, and one for the librarian to keep on file. This has proved effective publicity. Miss Hopkins, of Delaware, felt that the personal touch gained by the book wagon was the most effective means of bringing the reader and the book together. Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, of Connecticut, told of the Connecticut book wagon and its trips in five towns in Connecticut that are without public libraries. This is intensive rather than extensive work of the commission, and, of course, reaches only a small part of the state, but it has resulted in the establishment of a public library in a town where such a library did not seem possible. In the discussion, the question was raised as to the advisability of a state, with a small appropriation, spending money on a restricted field. This brought up the question of visiting traveling library stations. Mr. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, felt that every station should be visited as far as possible, and both Wisconsin and Indiana questioned the possibility or even the advisability of attempting to visit several hundred stations except under very special conditions. It was necessary to adjourn the meeting at four o'clock, and omit the discussion on giving definite library help through special collections and other general reference calls, which were to be discussed by Miss Robinson, of Iowa; Miss Campbell, of Massachusetts; Miss Leatherman, of North Carolina, and Miss Jones, of Massachusetts.

HENRY N. SANBORN, *Secretary.*

## AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The executive board of the American Library Institute held a business meeting in the New Monterey June 28, concerned with details of nominations and the publication of the Proceedings. It was agreed that union lists and similar matters too bulky or not well suited for inclusion in Proceedings or Appendix to Proceedings should be published separately as a series of monographs, the first of these to be Mr. H. S. Leach's analysis of Collections of English drama. The union list of these collections will, however, be included in the volume of Proceedings.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was called to order by President Roden in the palm room of the New Monterey on Thursday evening. In the absence of the secretary, A. G. S. Josephson acted in that capacity.

The treasurer presented his report, and the report of the publication committee for the years 1914-16 was read by title and referred to the Council. Two amendments of the constitution were adopted. In Article III the words *a librarian* were struck out and the words "an editor" substituted in the first sentence, which now reads as amended: "The officers of the society shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and an editor." The reason for this first amendment was a desire to have the library permanently deposited in some library willing to take care of it, while it seemed inexpedient to have the librarian of such library as permanent member of the Council. On the other hand, an editor, as member of the Council, seemed desirable. The selection of an editor was left to the Council.

In Article VI, the words italicized below were struck out in the sentence "All fees of life members, together with such other sums as may be given for the purpose, shall be set aside as a *permanent fund, the income only of which shall be used.*" In their place the following was substituted: "Publication fund to be used to defray the cost of publications of the society authorized in accordance with Section 8 of the by-laws, and all proceeds from the sale of such publications shall be added to said publication fund."

Reason for this second amendment was the conviction that the life membership fund probably would not for a long time be large enough to yield any considerable income to the society, whereas as a publication fund it would be a valuable aid in the issuing of special publications.

The following papers were then read by the authors:

"Bibliography in relation to business and the affairs of life," by H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Chicago.

"Bibliographical problems, with a few solutions," by George Watson Cole, librarian of Henry E. Huntington.

"Some problems in the scientific cataloging of medical incunabula," by Arnold C. Klebs, M.D., Washington, D. C.

The nominating committee, consisting of Aksel G. S. Josephson, Andrew Keogh and Azariah S. Root, presented the following report, which included three councilors, there having been no meeting of the society in 1915: For president, George Watson Cole, librarian, Library of Henry G. Huntington; first vice-president, Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian, Russell Sage Foundation Library; second vice-president, Clarence Brigham, librarian, American Antiquarian Association; secretary, Henry O. Severance, librarian, University of Missouri Library; treasurer, Frederick W. Faxon, Boston Book Company; councilors: one year to fill out the term of the late Luther S. Livingston, George Parker Winship, librarian of the Widener Collection, Harvard University Library; two years, Charles Martel, chief, catalog division, Library of Congress; three years, Henry Morse Stephens, University of California.

There being no further business before the society, the meeting adjourned.

## COUNCIL MEETING

The Council met on the 30th of June. Present: Messrs. George Watson Cole, in the chair; Frederick W. Faxon, Charles Martel, Carl B. Roden, and Aksel G. S. Josephson, acting secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Roden, Mr. Josephson was elected editor.

The following committees were appointed: *Membership*—Frederick W. Faxon, Aksel G. S. Josephson, Henry O. Severance.

*Program*—George Watson Cole, Clarence Brigham, the secretary, *ex-officio*.

*Publications*—Carl B. Roden, Andrew Keogh, George Parker Winship.

The accompanying report of the publication committee was presented, and it was voted to reprint this report from the papers in an edition of 500 copies, to be sent out with the circular of information.

The Council then adjourned.

## REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

During the last two years, since the appointment of the present committee, five parts of

the *Papers* have been issued, namely, the three double numbers for July-October, 1914, January-April and July-October, 1915, and the numbers for January and for April, 1916. The number for July, 1916, will contain the papers read at this meeting, and the October number a brief treatise, "Elements of bibliography," by Louis N. Feipel, and the first instalment of a bibliographical contribution, "The literature of the invention of printing, a chronological check-list," by Aksel G. S. Josephson.

The committee has taken under consideration the selection of one or two main lines of publication and found two fields which it seems well that the society try to cultivate. One of these, sketches, with bibliographies, of the principal book clubs of America, has already been entered, through the account of "The Club of Odd Volumes," by Percival Meritt. Other similar sketches, supplementary to Groswoll's "American book-clubs," will follow.

The other field is that of early American printing, especially western, which it is intended to take up both in general surveys by states and in monographs on individual printers. Some of the latter will undoubtedly be too large for issue in ten *Papers*, and would have to be published as separate volumes.

The society has now in hand for publication a work that is the outcome of a suggestion made by the society to the author some years ago, namely, "Bibliographies of English philology," by Clarke S. Northup, as already announced in the January and April numbers of the *Papers*.

The paper read at the meeting in Chicago, Dec. 30, 1915, on "Foundations of Slavic bibliography," by Robert J. Kerner, was found to be of unusual interest and has, therefore, been reprinted in a limited edition. Copies have been sent to the principal journals devoted to or dealing with Slavic literatures, languages and history, and the instructors in these special lines at American and English universities and colleges have been specially circularized.

It is planned to issue in a similar edition the treatise on "Elements of bibliography," previously mentioned, and copies in proof are being submitted to the faculties of library schools in an endeavor to interest them in the publication of the work.

Last year the committee made arrangements with the late John Thomson to have the material for the List of incunabula in American libraries, on which the latter had been at work for several years, turned over to the society; these arrangements were completed and the material placed in the committee's charge be-

fore the death of Mr. Thomson. The only condition imposed by Mr. Thomson was that, in case of publication, full credit be given to the Free Library of Philadelphia. The material was first deposited in the Newberry Library, but is now placed in charge of George Parker Winship, at the Widener Library of Harvard University. It is in various stages of completeness, no part, however, being ready for immediate publication, both on account of the large number of additions to the list that will have to be made, only part of which is at present in hand, and also on account of the considerable changes of ownership of these books which have taken place during the last few years.

Mr. Winship has not yet had time to give the material any very careful study, but he has sent in a preliminary report in which he says: "... The incunabula list is clearly of very great value, and every effort should be made to secure funds for printing it. A list of fifteenth-century books in American libraries would make available a large body of material of which no library can hope to have a considerable proportion, and which most students ignore because they assume that it is not accessible. Only by means of such a list can this mass of widely scattered works be brought to the attention of those who might wish to use these books. . . . I have not yet made up my mind whether it will be wiser to try to print now or to wait for the—at present very uncertain—German General Catalogue. I am rather inclined to the opinion that the American list will have a longer life of usefulness if its production is delayed until it can refer to the German as well as the British Museum Catalogue. It could then be frankly an appendix to those fundamental works—a list of copies in America with notes of peculiarities and identifications of individual copies. This is what the list in its present form attempts to do, but it refers of necessity to a wider variety of authorities than would be necessary after the German work comes out."

The chairman is decidedly of the opinion that the publication of the list should be deferred until after the German catalog has been published. In the meantime, it might be well to prepare a brief list of incunabula of which no description has hitherto been issued and to send that list to Dr. Haehler, of the Prussian Commission, so that he may check up the titles of which he has no record. These books would then be described fully and the descriptions forwarded to Dr. Haehler for insertion in the *Gesamt-Katalog*.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary pro tem.*



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE  
LIBRARIES

The conference of the National Association of State Libraries opened on Tuesday evening with the address of the president, A. J. Small of Iowa, on "State library activities in the United States." Because the facts and figures assembled for the address could not easily be got elsewhere, the association voted to print an amplified edition for distribution to libraries as a separate document.

Frank L. Tolman, reference librarian of the New York State Library, cited the experience of European libraries in war-time as a basis for his plea that American libraries might contribute to the mobilization of the nation for both peace and war, the mobilization of intelligence through wider and more essential library activities, particularly through the development of inter-institutional relations and loans. Demarchus C. Brown gave an informal talk on the most significant and interesting features of the literature of to-day. Waldo G. Leland, secretary of the American Historical Association, touched briefly on the need of adequate housing for archives and sketched plans for the ideal archives depot. The report of the public archives committee, H. R. McIlwaine, chairman, was made up as in previous years of news notes from the various departments of state archives. The reports of this committee for the last few years, supplementing its first report of 1910, which was a summary of then existing laws and conditions, constitute the only fairly complete survey of the treatment of public archives in the United States.

At the business meeting on Thursday morning, resolutions were passed expressing appreciation of T. L. Cole's interest in a bibliography of American statute law and urging such action as will enable the work to be begun at the earliest opportunity. The treasurer's report showed the financial condition of the association to be excellent. There are now 51 members, representing 28 states and the two Canadian provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba.

The following officers were elected for the year 1916-17: President, John P. Dullard, librarian, New Jersey State Library; first vice-president, Gilson G. Glasier, librarian, Wisconsin State Library; second vice-president, Frances A. Davis, librarian, Wyoming State Library; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth M. Smith, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Two meetings were held jointly with the American Association of Law Libraries.

ELIZABETH M. SMITH, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW  
LIBRARIES

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries held June 27-29 at Asbury Park was one of the most successful and enjoyable in its history. Two separate meetings and two joint sessions with the National Association of State Libraries gave ample opportunity for papers and discussions of mutual interest.

President E. J. Lien, in his address, touched briefly upon three topics of current interest: the present activity in the gathering of literature on the subject of administrative law; the increasing use of legal periodicals made possible by the publication of the Index to Legal Periodicals and the desirability of a check list to legal periodicals; advance opinions of supreme court reports and how they may be obtained.

F. C. Hicks, law librarian of Columbia University, read a paper on "Instruction in legal bibliography at Columbia University Law School." This was followed by a similar paper by Frederick W. Schenk, law librarian of the University of Chicago. The discussion of these papers resulted in the appointment of a committee which will urge that courses of instruction in the use of law books and tools be made a part of every law school program.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed a prosperous condition of the association and give assurance of a vigorous continuance of its work.

A most interesting paper on "Problems of statutory indexing" prepared by Mrs. Agnes McNamara Munson to follow her article on the same subject, printed in the April *Law Library Journal*, was read by her husband, F. Granville Munson. It was peculiarly valuable in that Mrs. Munson was engaged in the preparation of the Index to Federal Statutes and the Index to New York Statutes, two of the most extensive statutory indexes attempted. Mrs. Munson was considered an expert in her special line and her recent death has removed a leading authority on the subject.

The report of the committee on legal bibliography was devoted principally to the Official Index to State Legislation which has been promoted during 1915 and which both associations are strenuously attempting to place on a permanent footing. It is an unusual undertaking and deserving of enthusiastic support. The proposed Bibliography of Session Laws and Statutes, which it is hoped will be undertaken in the near future by T. L. Cole, who has expressed his willingness to put into permanent form such infor-



mation as he has been able to accumulate during his busy life in the field of American statute law, was strongly supported, especially as the Carnegie Institution has shown an interest in its publication.

The report of Chairman T. L. Cole on "Symbols to indicate pagination of books" will be issued in pamphlet form for use of librarians interested in statute law.

A paper by Frank E. Chipman, president of the Boston Book Company, on "Australian law reports, official and otherwise," is a valuable contribution to the bibliography of foreign law.

At the joint sessions were read the following papers: "Economic conditions of the twentieth century," Dr. Clinton R. Woodruff, secretary National Municipal League, Philadelphia; "The Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics in its inter-library relations," R. H. Johnston, librarian Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.; "Library by-products," Joanna G. Strange, New York Public Library.

The following officers were elected to serve during the year 1916-17: President, Luther E. Hewitt, Law Association of Philadelphia; first vice-president, C. Robertson, Winnipeg, Manitoba; second vice-president, Miss Mary K. Ray, Lincoln, Neb.; secretary, Miss Gertrude Elstner Woodard, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; treasurer, Edward H. Redstone, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.; executive committee: Gilson G. Glazier, Madison, Wis.; George S. Godard, Hartford, Ct.; C. Will Shaffer, Olympia, Wash.

The association passed resolutions of appreciation of the work of the officers of the American Library Association and of the local committee, which made its sessions not only profitable and successful, but extremely enjoyable as well.

GERTRUDE E. WOODARD, *Secretary*.

#### A LETTER FROM MISS PLUMMER

To The Library Journal:

Will you allow me to take this opportunity to express my warm appreciation of the many letters and telegrams expressing sympathy and giving encouragement, which I have received from friends and colleagues far and wide. It has almost been worth while to be incapacitated temporarily to discover how much of brotherhood and sisterhood lies latent in one's professional relationships. Regretting that all these messages could not be answered individually, I thank you for giving me the space for this general acknowledgment.

Sincerely,

MARY W. PLUMMER.

## Library Organizations

### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 90th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Marblehead and Beverly from June 8 to 10. The meeting opened on Thursday evening with a welcome extended by William D. T. Trefry, president of the board of trustees of the Abbott Public Library, Marblehead. Mr. Frank Broughton, trustee of the Abbott Public Library, spoke on "Historic Marblehead." At the close of the evening session President Coolidge called attention to an exhibition of booklists and other library material which Mr. Lowe, agent of the Massachusetts State Library Commission, had collected and placed on view in an adjoining room.

Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, New York, spoke on "The joy of being ready." Mr. Jenkins considered that a library can meet the demands of its people if it knows its community and is ready with material and resources of the kind to answer modern needs. "The library," he said, "must not stand apart from its community but be a part of it, giving advice and help where needed and being as ready to accept it from any and all who are competent to give." Mr. Jenkins referred specifically to the need of understanding the problems connected with recreation, industrial conditions, the Americanization of the immigrant, the delinquent and the Coast Guard workers.

George H. Tripp, librarian of the Public Library, New Bedford, spoke on "How to get pictures and how to use them." There followed a group of ten minute talks by F. H. Chase, John G. Moulton, Miss Louise Stuart, Miss Effaline H. King, Mr. R. K. Shaw, and Miss Louisa M. Hooper.

"Decoration of children's rooms in public libraries" was the subject of a paper by Miss Mary L. Patrick, supervisor of manual arts, Wellesley public schools. Miss Patrick treated the problem in a concrete way by furnishing a diagram of a rectangular room with its furniture, light and book cases indicated. The decorations of the room were grouped and discussed under the three divisions of pictures, casts and pottery.

Miss H. Elizabeth White, librarian of the Public Library, Passaic, N. J., spoke on the topic "The high school library as a branch of the public library." Miss White's paper was printed in full in the "School and Library" supplement to the July LIBRARY JOURNAL.

During the afternoon the members of the club were entertained at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Harris P. Mosher, of Marblehead.

Miss Mary L. Lamprey, librarian of the Ames Free Library, North Easton, presented an interesting paper on "Some recent books worth while, particularly poetry." Miss Lamprey disclaimed any intention of making a complete or evenly balanced selection but preferred to enumerate and comment upon a number of books which she had found real joy in reading.

Samuel Hopkins Adams was very appropriately introduced by the president through the reading of a short extract from Mr. Adams' book "The Clarion." The subject of Mr. Adams' address was "The facts behind the news."

H. R. Hunting spoke briefly on "Some notes on bookbinding." Definite directions were given for the treatment of books with shellac. Mr. Hunting estimated that two thin coats of shellac would add twenty-five per cent. to the life of a book. The shellac provides, besides, a sanitary coating which will not spot. Mr. Hunting presented for inspection an earthenware jar, of his own devising, for holding shellac. To replace hand lettering on the backs of books the use of type was recommended. Sixty characters of brass type cost about \$6, and a complete equipment for using the type, including a vise for holding the book and an alcohol lamp for heating the type cost about \$12.

On Saturday morning special cars were provided for the ride to Beverly. The members of the club stopped for a few moments to look over the recently erected library building before proceeding to the First Parish House where the concluding session was held. Col. William R. Driver, president of the board of trustees of the Beverly Public Library, extended a welcome.

At the business session the following officers were elected: President, Miss Katharine P. Loring; vice-presidents, Miss Alice Shepard, George H. Evans, George P. Winship; secretary, John G. Moulton; treasurer, George L. Lewis; recorder, Frank H. Whitmore.

Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of children's department, Brooklyn Public Library, spoke on "Library work with children: does it pay?"

In a paper on "What school boys like to read" Henry Howe Richards, librarian and teacher at Groton school, gave an admirable account of the conditions surrounding the use of books and the formation of the read-

ing habit as he had found them in a boarding school for boys. The compulsory reading of certain books has been abandoned at Groton, in favor of what is called a reading club. Under this plan a boy reads as much or as little as he pleases but he must periodically make an oral report on his reading, and he is ranked not only on what he has read but on his understanding of it. The result is that the boys read with greater interest and intelligence than under the previous system.

At the round table conducted by Miss Lucy B. Crain, chairman of the committee of five on children's work, Miss Bertha E. Mahoney made a statement about the book shop to be opened in Boston by the Woman's Educational Union. Miss Frances S. Wiggin and Miss Edith M. Pratt outlined methods of work with the schools. During the discussion on children's work Miss Gertrude H. Lockwood said she had found that the children of American parents are reading a poorer quality of books than children of foreign parents. Miss Hunt could see no necessity for trash in children's rooms. She regarded a careful selection, knowledge and enthusiasm for good books as highly important. Miss Alice G. Higgins, as chairman of the subcommittee on children's rooms, arranged for the distribution of a list issued under the title "Aids in selecting children's books."

At the close of the morning session luncheon was served in the First Parish House. Automobiles and barges were provided for a drive along the North Shore and after a visit to the recently erected branch library at Beverly the club was cordially welcomed and entertained at the house of the Misses Katharine P. and Louisa Loring.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, Recorder.

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-second meeting of the Maine Library Association was held at the Lithgow Library, Augusta, on Monday, May 15.

After the reading of the secretary's and treasurer's reports, Mr. Charles A. Flagg, librarian of the Bangor Public Library, delivered his address as president of the association. This address was referred to a committee on resolutions, which committee later presented the following report:

(1) We heartily coincide with the idea of school and library co-operation and especially the establishment of branch libraries in rural schools. Especial attention is called to the Lithgow Library, in Augusta, which has a fund of \$1000 bequeathed to it for the express purpose of providing books for rural schools.

(2) It is the opinion of the committee that the State Library should be housed in a building of its

own, and that immediate steps should be taken to secure this; and that the Blaine estate is an ideal place for its location.

(3) It is the opinion of the committee that the office of state librarian should be taken out of politics and that the salary should be increased sufficiently to make possible the appointment of a competent and efficient man. (The committee stated that it intended to make no reflection on the capacity or efficiency of the present state librarian.)

(4) We advocate a system of library inspection, graded in somewhat the same manner as the high schools of the state are graded, and that to the librarians of those small libraries maintaining a class A standard a certain per cent. of the state stipend should be paid.

(5) We recommend that the Library Commission be asked to provide for the publication of the minutes of the association.

(6) We believe that the entire time of a state library organizer is needed for the development of the libraries of the state.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 were approved by the association, and Sections 2 and 3 were favorably reported to the committee on legislation. The first part of Section 4 was endorsed and the second part referred to the committee on legislation for further consideration.

A paper on the "Library outlook in Maine" was presented by Mr. Dunnack, the state librarian. J. W. Taylor, of the State Educational Department, reported on school libraries. Miss Brainerd, of the State Library, gave the results of a recent library survey of the state.

Lunch was served at 1 o'clock by the trustees of the Lithgow Library.

At the evening session, Miss Mary E. Averill explained very interestingly the manner in which the Thompson Free Library of Dover gives instruction to young people in the use of books. The ninth grade as a class spends part of one forenoon each week in the library learning the use of the catalog, reference work, the care of books, etc., and this work is counted as a part of the school curriculum.

Discussion of a few of the recent books was led by Miss Alice C. Furbish, Portland Public Library, and Gerald G. Wilder, Bowdoin College Library. Rev. Eugene V. Allen, chaplain of the Maine State Prison, gave an account of the conditions under which he works as librarian for the prisoners. The closing address was by Miss Mary P. Farr, organizer for the Maryland Library Commission, who told of her experiences in pioneer library work.

A committee on library legislation was appointed by the chair and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gerald G. Wilder, librarian of the Bowdoin College Library; vice-presidents, C. A. Flagg, librarian of the Bangor Public Library, and Julia Clapp, librarian of the Lithgow Library, Augusta; secretary, Marion Brainerd, State

Library, Augusta; treasurer, Edna Goodier, librarian Thornton Academy, Saco.

RALPH K. JONES, *Secretary*.

#### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held at the Jacob Edwards Library, Southbridge, Mass., June 13.

After a welcome by Judge John M. Cochran, and the usual business, Miss Alice G. Chandler of Lancaster gave a very interesting report of the M. L. C. meetings at Marblehead and Beverly, bringing helpful suggestions gleaned from the papers and discussions.

A round table of new books conducted by Robert K. Shaw of Worcester brought to the attention of the club many new books worthy of purchase.

In view of the unusual amount of money in the treasury, the suggestion was made that the executive committee consider the purchase of a traveling library to be administered with the co-operation of the Library Commission.

Mrs. Edward Holton James of Milton opened the afternoon session with a reading of Macbeth. Mrs. James has a wonderful ability to interpret Shakespeare, and she was very much appreciated by the club.

Owing to the absence of David W. Armstrong of the Worcester Boys' Club, who was to have spoken on "How the Boys' Club meets the need of the community," Miss Bell of the Worcester Public Library told of the work of the club, and gave a very interesting account of the co-operation between the club and library.

Miss Hazel M. Leach of the Worcester Art Museum told of the educational work for children at the museum. The work covers a very wide and unusual field, and the methods used were brim full of suggestions for librarians.

Officers elected for the year 1916-17 were: President, Madelene Bell, Worcester; honorary vice-president, M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield; vice-presidents, Robert K. Shaw, Worcester, and Abby Shute, Auburn; secretary, Florence E. Wheeler, Leominster; treasurer, Grace M. Whittemore, Hudson.

FLORENCE E. WHEELER, *Secretary*.

#### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Connecticut Library Association held its spring meeting with the Otis Library, Norwich, on June 15, in the Slater Memorial building, with eighty members present. A few words of welcome were spoken by Mayor

Allyn L. Brown, Francis J. Leavens and Gen. William A. Aiken, president of the board of trustees.

Dr. S. H. Howe's admirable paper on "The library and the community" was much appreciated and the five-minute talks on "Library adventures" were enjoyed, after which lunch was served at the Wauregan House.

During the afternoon session, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodbridge Morris read delightful sketches from her books "The Jonathan papers."

IMOGENE A. CASH, *Librarian*.

#### SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its spring meeting on June 6, 1916.

Miss Grace W. Wood, of the Worcester Public Library, gave an excellent talk on "Recent books desirable for the public library." This was followed by a discussion of "Shakespeare in the library."

LUCY W. BISCOE, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The final plans for the program for the meeting of the association at the Bloomfield, Richfield Springs, September 11-16, are well under way. Several speakers of more than local prominence have promised to attend the meetings. A special attempt will be made to promote discussions of library problems of the state in libraries of all sizes and classes.

Among the general subjects to be treated are: Work with foreigners, book selection, relations of libraries and schools, and college libraries.

The very liberal special rates quoted in an earlier number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* are here repeated:

Single or double rooms without private bath, \$2.50 a day each person.

Single rooms with private bath, \$3.50 a day.

Double rooms with private bath, \$3.00 a day for each person.

A very few are available for parties of three or four at \$2.00 per person, and arrangements can probably be made for similar low rates outside of the main hotel.

All rooming arrangements are entirely in the hands of the manager of the Bloomfield, Hon. Allen J. Bloomfield, and all requests for reservations should be addressed directly to him and not to any of the officers of the association.

A preliminary circular will probably be in the hands of members of the association by the time this notice is in print. The fact that Richfield Springs has for many years been famous as a sanitarium is sufficient evidence of

its pleasant and healthful location. A local committee of arrangements is exerting itself to make the conference pleasant to every member of the association. All library workers, whether in the state or not, are cordially invited to attend. Those wishing to join the association in advance of the meeting should address the treasurer, Mr. William B. Gamble, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

F. K. WALTER, *President*.

#### ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 1916 conference of the Illinois Library Association will be held at Ottawa, Ill., on October 11-13. Announcement in greater detail will be made as plans for the meeting are further developed.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Secretary*.

### Library Schools

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The graduation exercises of the New York State Library School were held in the school's lecture room in the State Education Building at 10:30, Friday morning. The address to the class was made by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, scientific editor of the *Literary Digest* and president of the St. Louis City Club. At the close of the address by Dr. Bostwick, Mr. James I. Wyer, director of the school, presented the candidates for the degree of bachelor of library science to President John H. Finley, who awarded the degree to the following persons: Beulah Bailey, Troy, N. Y.; Ruth Lydia Brown, Montpelier, Vt.; Ralf P. Emerson, Detroit, Mich.; Mary E. Furbeck, Altamont, N. Y.; Gertrude Anna Hall, Endicott, N. Y.; Marguerite Biddle Haynes, Emporia, Kan.; Edna Morris Hull, Warren, O.; Leila Kemmerer, Davenport, Ia.; Max Meisel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ruth Dorothy McCollough, Franklin, Ind.; Katherine Acker Oberholtzer, Troy, N. Y.; Marian Price, Whitford, Pa.; Ethel A. Shields, Rochester, N. Y.; William Webb, West Chester, Pa.

Dr. Bostwick's general subject was "Two cardinal sins." These were the sins of duplication and omission. The whole world is out of joint because of them and the world will be relieved when useless duplication of effort is used to supply omissions in things which need doing. Many practical obstacles stand in the way of a proper adjustment, prominent among these obstacles being wide-spread ignorance of the true state of affairs. Dr. Bostwick stated that a broad equalization is



badly needed, like that which has made some progress in organizing the work of charitable institutions of the community. He then treated specifically the application of this principle of duplication and omission in public libraries and urged the class to keep in mind the many things which need doing and to insure their being done by omitting the things which now take undue time and energy.

After presenting the diplomas, Dr. Finley spoke briefly to the class. He spoke of the great map of New York state recently exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition in San Francisco. In this the libraries are represented by blue lights. He drew a parallel between the blue lights of the map and the symbolic blue flower of Novalis, whose possession brought happiness. Just as the blue flower when found showed within it a happy face, so, Dr. Finley stated, should the library blue flower, which the class were about to seek, have as its main feature not wealth but the happy faces of those to whom the library gave devoted service.

#### SUMMER SESSION

The summer session began May 31 and ended July 12. As stated in a previous number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, two distinct courses of three weeks each were given. The first course was confined to bibliography and reference, and was conducted by Mr. Wyer, who treated the subject of government documents; Mr. Biscoe, who taught subject bibliography, and Mr. Walter, who had the work in elementary reference and trade bibliography.

The second course, extending from June 21 to July 12, dealt with the technical subjects of classification, cataloging, etc., and was conducted by Miss Hawkins, of the regular school faculty, and Miss Sabra W. Vought, who taught the work given for several years by Miss Fellows.

Twenty-eight different students were in attendance. In addition to those registered from New York state, students were in attendance from Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, Vermont and British Columbia and Ontario. A list of the students and the libraries from which they came follows:

#### FIRST SESSION (May 31-June 21)

Brewer,\* Glenora A., librarian, Voorheesville Free Library.  
Burke,\* Mary E., junior assistant, Worcester Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass.  
Donnelly,\* Helen C., assistant, Nelson branch, Queens Borough Public Library, Long Island City.  
Hagadorn,\* Elizabeth G., assistant librarian, Albany Free Library.

\*Attended both sessions.

Haigh,\* Elsie L., assistant, Utica Public Library.  
Haller, Chrissie H., first assistant, Lothrop branch, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.  
Hefron,\* Josephine M., substitute assistant, Seward Park branch, New York Public Library.  
Kent, Sadie T., librarian, Missouri State Normal School, Cape Girardeau, Mo.  
Macdonald,\* Katharine A., substitute, Troy Public Library.  
Merrill,\* Esther D., assistant, Bennington Free Library, Old Bennington, Vt.  
Merry,\* Julia G., junior assistant, Schermerhorn branch, Brooklyn Public Library.  
Morris,\* Jessie L., librarian, East End branch, Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.  
Pollitt,\* Jean A., assistant, Riverside branch, Free Public Library, Paterson, N. J.  
Ridington,\* John, acting librarian, University of British Columbia Library, Vancouver, B. C.  
Ringwood,\* Ona K. D., assistant, Ilion Free Public Library.  
Schaffer, Olga S., assistant, Genesee branch, Rochester Public Library.  
Shaw,\* Annie L., librarian, Institute branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.  
Shiner,\* Elizabeth P., assistant, Gloversville Free Library.  
Sigglekow, Alice M., librarian, Mount Kisco Public Library.  
Weeks,\* Sophrona A., assistant librarian, Chatham Public Library.

#### SECOND SESSION (June 21-July 12)

Beckley, Clara M., assistant to librarian, Brooklyn Manual Training High School.  
Ferguson, Mary Louise, reference librarian, Public Library, Little Rock, Ark.  
Kahn, Mary C., librarian, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.  
Kemp, Frances E., librarian in charge Lake Forest Public Library, Lake Forest, Ill.  
Nye, Frank Harrison, librarian (elect), Chazy (N. Y.) Central Rural School, Standish, N. Y.  
Ryan, Mary R., librarian, Central School Library, Troy.  
Smith, Mrs. Eugenia, librarian, William B. Ogden Free Library, Walton.  
Summers, Mrs. Mary A., librarian, Moore Memorial Library, Greene.  
Sutliff, Mollie, librarian, Cherry Valley Library, Cherry Valley.

F. K. WALTER.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school was closed for recess May 29-June 3. A number of the students from the junior class, accompanied by Miss Waller I. Bullock of the faculty, spent June 1-3 visiting the Central and branch libraries of the Cleveland system.

Miss Ethel Pierce Underhill of the class of 1909, at present children's librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio, gave a talk to the school May 18, on "Children's work in the Reuben McMillan Free Library."

A course of three lectures on "Bookbinding" was given to the junior class, May 24 and 25, by Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. William F. Ashe, superintendent of the Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works, Pittsburgh, lectured June 6 on the



work of the bureau. This talk was given in connection with the opening of library work in the summer playgrounds, where each student in the junior class is scheduled for practice work during the summer term.

Entrance examinations for admission to the Library School, 1916-17, were held June 17.

Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School of Emporia, lectured, June 22, on "The library of the Kansas State Normal School."

Thirteen students of the junior class attended the conference of the American Library Association at Asbury Park, N. J., June 26-July 1. The following Monday was spent visiting libraries in New York city and vicinity.

June 28, the annual dinner of the Library School was held at the New Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Thirty-five were present, including Mr. Craver, Miss Bogle, alumnae and students.

Examinations in order work, home libraries and work with schools were held June 24, July 5 and 8, respectively.

The school will close July 29.

#### ALUMNAE

Bessie May Painter, 1914-15, has resigned her position of children's librarian of the Public Library, Evansville, Ind., to accept the position of children's librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marian Marshall Pierce, special student, 1914-15, has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library, Flint, Mich.

Lilian Isabel Baldwin, 1908, died at her home in East Orange, N. J., May 22.

Bess Burnham, 1908, was married to John Lynn Miner, June 10, at Erie, Pa.

Gertrude M. Edwards, 1913, has been appointed children's librarian in the Public Library of Minneapolis, Minn.

Mary Robinson Moorhead, 1915, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the Public Library, Detroit, to accept a position in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Estella Slaven, 1914, has been made superintendent of work with schools, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The last few weeks of the school year included the out-of-town trips to Oberlin, Buffalo and to three nearby libraries, the trips combining both pleasure and profit for the students. The last two weeks before

Commencement were assigned to technical practice in various libraries. Four students were assigned to the new library in East Cleveland, two each to the College Library at Oberlin, the Normal School at Kent, the Public Library, Lakewood, the Western Reserve Historical Society Library, and the Art Museum Library; three each to the East branch and to the catalog department of the Cleveland library, and to the Shaker Heights Village school library; and one to the College for Women Library. This was an experiment, and one that was watched with interest by all concerned, the results assuring this as a feature of next year's schedule.

The director was in New York city for the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs in May, and spent some time in visiting other library schools.

It is with great regret that the school has had to accept the resignation of Miss Nelle C. White, who has been so well beloved as secretary during the last seven years, and who goes to another secretarial position in the East. The alumni luncheon toasts were one continual ovation to her, voicing both wishes for her happiness in her new work, and regret that the Library School is to lose her. The resignation of Miss Mary H. Clark as assistant instructor was also announced with regret.

The alumni meeting and luncheon was held on Monday of Commencement week, at which time the following officers were elected: President, Pauline Reich, 1913; first vice-president, Abbie I. Ward, 1912; second vice-president, Viola B. Phillips, 1914; secretary and treasurer, Emelia E. Wefel, 1911.

Tuesday brought the class together for a beach picnic at Edgewater park. Wednesday at the commencement of the College for Women the degree of B.S. was granted for the first time in the combined course of the College for Women and the Library School to Clara L. Angell, 1915; Ruth A. Brown, 1914; Helen B. Lewis, 1915; Louise Lewis, 1916, and Mildred C. McAfee, 1915.

Thursday, June 15, was the University commencement day, at which certificates were granted to the following candidates:

Ethel Florence Bowers.  
Mildred Irene Braun, A.B.  
Winifred Etta Brooker.  
Dorothy Alice Bray.  
Hazel Gertrude Caldwell.  
Nora Marguerite Webster Clark, A.B.  
Mura Moore Craine.  
Alice Wakefield Curtis.  
Rachel Byard Forbush.  
Louise Elizabeth Grant, A.B.  
Elizabeth Jane Herrington.  
Jane Isabel Kuhns.

Sarah Louise Lewis, B.S.  
 Lillie Cecelia Lilliequist.  
 Ida Charlotte Lucht, A.B.  
 Florence Eliza Mettler, A.B.  
 Anna E. Peterson.  
 Adelaide Clarissa Rood.  
 Helen Lorraine Shearer.  
 Hortense Winifred Stetler.  
 Blanche Ascham Swope.  
 Blanche Mabel Tate.  
 Helen Margaret Tattershall.  
 Frances Tetlak.  
 Harriet Pauline Turner.

## ALUMNI NEWS

Mabel Delle Jones, 1908, has withdrawn from library work for the present and has taken up life insurance work in Gallipolis, Ohio.

Thirza E. Grant, 1908, has resigned her position of reference librarian at Oberlin College to accept the position of instructor in the Western Reserve Library School for the year 1916-17.

Martha Sanborn, 1909, has resigned her position as librarian of Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, to take effect at the end of the school year. She will spend the coming winter in California.

Vera A. Price, 1910, librarian of the Public Library, Bucyrus, Ohio, has resigned her position to be married, and Clara L. Angell, 1915, has been appointed to fill the position.

Margaret Rusbatch, 1912, first assistant in stations department of the Cleveland Public Library, has resigned her position to accept a position in the Public Library, Portland, Ore.

Mildred McAfee, 1915, has been appointed first assistant in one of the branches of the New York Public Library.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Louise E. Bailey, 1915, to Gerald Henry Burgess of Minneapolis, Minn.

Violet Austin, 1915, has resigned her position in Buffalo, and is returning to her home in Honolulu.

## APPOINTMENTS

The appointments of the class of 1916 are as follows:

Mildred I. Braun, assistant, Public Library, East Cleveland, O.  
 Hazel G. Caldwell, cataloger, Public Library, Lakewood, O.  
 Mrs. Mura Moore Craine, children's librarian, North branch, Public Library, Minneapolis.  
 Alice W. Curtis, assistant, Public Library, Davenport, Iowa.  
 Rachel B. Forbush, assistant, Public Library, Oak Park, Ill.  
 Louise E. Grant, children's librarian, Pillsbury branch, Public Library, Minneapolis.  
 Jane I. Kuhns, reference assistant, Adelbert College Library, Cleveland, O.  
 Florence E. Mettler, cataloger, Public Library, Minneapolis.  
 Anna E. Peterson, reference assistant, University of Iowa Library, Iowa City, Iowa.  
 Adelaide C. Rood, assistant, Sumner branch, Public Library, Minneapolis.

Hortense Stetler, assistant, Public Library, Mason City, Iowa.  
 Blanche Tate, senior branch assistant, Public Library, Detroit.  
 Helen M. Tattershall, branch librarian, Public Library, Dayton, O.  
 Frances Tetlak, cataloger, Polish National Alliance College Library, Cambridge Springs, Pa.  
 Harriet P. Turner, assistant, Public Library, Kewanee, Ill.  
 Winifred Brooker, Louise Lewis, Ida Lucht, and Nora M. W. Clark, will return to the staff of the Cleveland Public Library.

Alice S. Tyler, Director.

## DREXEL LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Forty-four members of the Drexel alumnae dined together on Tuesday evening, June 27, 1916, at the New Monterey in Asbury Park. The alumnae were fortunate in having with them Miss Bacon, the last director of the school, and for a little time Miss Donnelly, who was director from 1911 to 1913.

## Librarians

FARNHAM, Florence, until recently librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library, went to Eau Claire, Wis., about the middle of July to begin work on the new reference library for the Normal School.

FORREST, Elizabeth, B.L.S., Illinois, 1906, librarian of the Montana Agricultural College, will spend the coming year in graduate study at the University of Chicago.

HARNACH, Prof. Adolf, chief librarian of the Royal Library at Berlin and close friend of the Kaiser is scheduled to deliver the first lecture in Berlin on behalf of the National Committee to prepare the German public mind for an honorable peace.

HILL, Fanny W., B.L.S., Illinois, 1915, reviser and assistant in the University of Illinois Library School, was married on June 30, 1916, in Champaign, to Leo A. Gutting. Mr. and Mrs. Gutting will be at home at Gatun, Canal Zone, after August 15.

JOHNSON, Miss Laurie, has been appointed librarian of the Central High School in St. Paul. Miss Johnson is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, received special training in the Wisconsin Library School, and has had five years' experience as teacher and librarian in high schools in Wisconsin.

JUNGERMANN, Annie C., Carnegie Library School at Atlanta, 1914, has resigned her position as assistant in the University Library at Chapel Hill, N. C., to become librarian of the Ensley branch of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library.

KEATOR, Alfred D., New York State Library School, B.L.S., 1913, has resigned his position as technical librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library to take up the duties of associate librarian at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

MUNDY, Ezekiel W., the late librarian emeritus of Syracuse Public Library, died June 8. Mr. Mundy was born in 1833 at Metuchen, N. J., attended college and the theological seminary at Rochester, from which he graduated in 1863. Immediately after he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Syracuse, but later organized an independent church. In 1882 Mr. Mundy entered the Episcopal Church, becoming rector of St. Mark's Church, Syracuse. The small public library in Syracuse was given into his charge, and it so engrossed him that in 1893 he gave up the ministry to serve the rapidly growing library. His work as librarian continued until 1915, at which time the library had 120,000 volumes and a circulation of upwards of 400,000 annually. Syracuse University gave Mr. Mundy the degree of Litt.D. in 1904, and the University of Rochester conferred a similar honor upon him in 1912.

PRINGLE, Mary P., reference librarian of the Minnesota State Library Commission, has been given six months' leave of absence and sailed for Hawaii, June 28. She will substitute in the Library of Hawaii during August and September, and sail for Japan Sept. 29 with Miss Helen Stearns, formerly librarian of the commission.

ROBBINS, Mary E., who has been with the H. W. Wilson Company the past year, goes to Atlanta, Ga., in September as associate director of the Library School of the Carnegie Library in that city.

ROJAS, Dr. Luis Manuel, chief librarian of the National Library of Mexico, has been visiting Washington in the interests of friendly relations between the two republics. He was named as one of the unofficial peace conferees designated some weeks ago by the friends of peace. He would doubtless be pleased to receive individual expressions of personal and national good will from American librarians, and may be addressed at the Hotel Hamilton or in care of the Mexican Embassy at Washington.

SANKEE, Ruth, Illinois, 1914-15, during the past year assistant librarian of the Texas State Normal School, Huntsville, has been made librarian.

SAYERS, W. C. Berwick, of the Public Libraries of Croydon, England, is the author of an interesting biography of Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, the musician, which Cassell & Company have published.

STEINER, Bernard C., librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, has just had published a "Life of Henry Winter Davis," one of the men whose influence was strong in holding Maryland to the Union in 1861.

STOUT, Elizabeth T., B.L.S., Illinois, 1908, has resigned her position in the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library to accept the position of librarian of the Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman.

THORSON, Elizabeth, formerly reference librarian of branches in the Minneapolis Public Library, has been appointed technical librarian to succeed Alfred D. Keator.

TORRANCE, Mary A., Illinois, B.L.S., 1912, will be librarian and have charge of the library courses in the 1916 summer session of the LaCrosse (Wis.) Normal School.

CARDS have been received announcing the marriage on April 15 of Miss Charlotte E. Wallace, Pratt 1897, head of the Yorkville branch of the New York Public Library, to Mr. Dwight Clark of Pittsburgh.

WALLACE, Ruth, N. Y. State Library School, 1913-14, will return to the Chautauqua Summer Library School to conduct a reference course, August 4-18.

WARREN, Althea H., Wisconsin 1909, has been appointed librarian of the San Diego (Cal.) Public Library. Miss Warren went to the San Diego Library as reorganizer in January, 1915, and the present appointment was made at the June meeting of the board of library trustees.

WILEY, Stella, formerly librarian at Hibbing, Minn., who was in charge of the Walker branch, Minneapolis, during Miss Dinsmore's absence last winter, became a member of the branch department in charge of factory libraries on April 1.

WILLARD, Ruth, New York State Library School, 1911-12, formerly organizer for the Iowa Library Commission, has been appointed first assistant in the 36th Street branch, Minneapolis.

WILSON, Martha, supervisor of school libraries in Minnesota went to California the last of July to give lectures at the Summer School at Riverside.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Franklin.* The will of Mrs. Mary Dodge Aiken, of Hampton Falls, gives to the Public Library of Franklin the sum of \$1000 in memory of her late husband, Walter H. Aiken. The income is to be used for the purchase of books on science.

*Haverhill.* The library is to be moved from its present quarters in Pearson Hall to the room formerly occupied by the Register of Deeds in the old court house, as the school has to have the room in Pearson Hall.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Amherst.* A unique memorial of Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, is to be incorporated in the new library of Amherst College. Mr. Fitch graduated from Amherst in the class of 1886, and upon his death the contents of his library—decorations, furniture and the major part of the books—were presented to the college, and they will now be installed as they were formerly in the playwright's home in New York. The room will be long and narrow, of the same dimensions as the original and will contain the carved Italian ceiling, the Della Robbia "Madonna and child," and the great oak table at which the author worked. Another interesting feature of this new library will be a vestibule decorated with eight huge stone Assyrian bas reliefs, which were presented to the college more than half a century ago by the Rev. Henry Lobbell, D.D., Amherst, 1848, who was a missionary in Mosul. The new library is to be built on the eastern side of the common, occupying the site of the present Hitchcock Hall. The general style of the building is classic, with a leaning toward colonial in its proportions. It is to be built of Indiana limestone and brick. One of the most significant features of the building will be the great amount of space devoted to department rooms, all of the third floor and most of the second being given over to this purpose. In nearly all cases each department will have two—a small room designed as an office or workroom for members of the department, and a larger one, containing the books connected with the department work. It is hoped to make these rooms the centers of advanced study for all the non-scientific departments. Another feature of this building that deserves notice is a room to be called the "standard authors," or browsing room.

The general reading room will run through two stories and be lighted on three sides by great windows which reach almost to the ceiling. The walls of the room are to be lined to the height of fourteen feet with bookcases and oak panelling. Above that the wall will be stone and the ceiling is to be panelled and classic in style. The book stack will be six stories in height, corresponding to the basement and three main floors of the building, and it will project some twenty-five feet beyond the north and south line of the east façade. It will have a capacity of about 240,000 volumes. The library building will be 140 feet in length and 100 feet in width.

*Boston.* Within the last few years the members of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts have been making special and successful effort to collect in the clubrooms relics of the Civil War, and also books relating to that period of our history. As a result, the library is already of more than ordinary value. Many of the volumes were secured at slight cost, when their historical worth was not realized. There is an almost complete collection of regimental histories—some 6000 volumes—and books covering every phase of the Civil War. Here are found almost everything that has been written about Lincoln, the Civil War President, a large number of Confederate publications, and a very complete account of all the phases of slavery. There is a card catalog, but no printed list. The collection is rich in photographs, scenes of camps, fields, fortifications and prisons, ships of the navy, portraits of men and officers in the land and sea forces. Nearly 40,000 prints and portraits have been acquired and 173 volumes have been filled with them, while there are hundreds of loose prints not yet properly placed.

*Boston P. L.* Horace G. Wadlin, lbn. (64th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 8, 1916.) Accessions 43,939; total 1,121,747. Circulation for home use, issued from the central building, branches and stations, 2,135,100. Net gain in registration 4736; total 112,199. Total receipts \$465,882.34 (city appropriation \$407,688); expenses \$425,661.22, including \$239,218.37 for salaries, \$30,972.66 for books, \$1879.33 for newspapers, \$9586.19 for periodicals, \$14,021.87 for the printing department, \$34,541.21 for the binding department. During the year, 79,260 volumes were sent from the central building to fill applications made at the branches. This is an increase from 76,816 in the preceding year. There have been larger

demands for books relating to subjects of education and many requests for books on technical subjects. Books classed as fiction comprised sixty-three per cent. of the number sent from the central library. The number of volumes sent from the special deposit collection at the central library for use by study clubs, or at various institutions, was 41,073. Unbound periodicals numbering 37,570 have been sent to city institutions and other places. The catalog department has cataloged 78,368 volumes and parts of volumes, representing 42,146 different titles; 234,237 catalog cards were added to the public catalogs. Of current fiction, 762 volumes have been considered, and of this number 145 different titles accepted for purchase. Besides works of fiction, the more important publications are received on approval and carefully examined, and during the year 150 auction sales catalogs, 100 booksellers' general catalogs, with other special lists, and about 150 current periodicals were searched for possible purchases. Classes and study clubs to the number of 171 included 14,489 students and were provided with reservations for meetings. By the inter-library loan system, within which various libraries are included, 67 books were borrowed for the temporary use of readers; by the reciprocal arrangement, 1389 books were lent to other libraries. The report contains an interesting description of the relations which exist between the library and the schools. Eighty-six free lectures were given at the central library during the year, and 30 exhibitions were open to the public. Besides the exhibitions at the central library, exhibitions at the branches, upon a definite plan of rotation from branch to branch through the winter season, of material sent from the fine arts department, have been open to the public.

*Cambridge.* Early in June, according to the *London Times*, the Harvard Library came into possession of a remarkable collection of English historical broadsides and proclamations printed between 1626 and 1700. There are nearly 800 separate pieces. A large and valuable collection concerns the Duke of Monmouth and the rising in the west of England, and an even more wonderful series concerns the Rump Parliament, among which are many of a satirical character. Another extraordinary series printed in 1659 deals with the affairs leading to the restoration of the monarchy, also various ordinances issued by the royalists and by Commonwealth Parliaments, and a large number concerning the doings of Charles I during the most eventful

period of his history. Accounts of fires form another feature of the collection.

*Lenox.* The Lenox Library was recently given \$1000 for the purchase of books.

*Leverett.* The cornerstone of the Field Memorial Library was laid June 5.

*Lynn.* The new East Saugus branch library in the Ballard school was officially opened June 10. Miss Sarah Biffin has been appointed librarian.

*Lynn.* The site has been selected for the Carnegie branch of the Lynn library for ward 1. The building is to cost \$23,000, and will be ready for occupancy about Jan. 1, 1917. Plans are being completed for the West Lynn branch, which will cost \$27,000.

*North Scituate.* At a meeting of the trustees of the North Scituate Public Library, held July 5, a committee was appointed to consider the question of providing a new location for the library, the present quarters not being ample enough for convenience.

*Swampscott.* The Swampscott Public Library has received a legacy of \$1000 under the will of Mrs. Mary L. Thompson.

#### RHODE ISLAND

The *Providence Magazine* for April contains several interesting articles on the libraries of Rhode Island. An historical *résumé* by H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, takes up the early Newport libraries, the Redwood library, the library of Rhode Island College, and eight libraries founded in the early nineteenth century. The origin of the John Carter Brown Library is traced, and mention made of early private and subscription libraries. W. E. Foster, librarian, has an article on the Providence Public Library, describing its departments, its industrial books, and emphasizing its co-operation with local trade and industry. The John Hay Library of Brown University is written up, with special mention of its rare collections. Miss G. F. Leonard, librarian, has written briefly of the history and the particularly interesting points of the Providence Athenæum, the oldest circulating library of the state. An excerpt from an article by W. S. Ball, and an account by Champlin Burrage, librarian, describe the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University and the Annmary Brown Memorial, near by. The Annmary Brown Memorial is an unusual museum, containing family relics, paintings of old masters and of noted modern artists, and a remarkably complete collection



of 542 "first prints" from fifteenth-century presses. An article on the Rhode Island State Library, by H. O. Brigham, librarian, gives a sketch of its history and growth, its organization, the establishment of the legislative reference bureau, and the special courses of study offered. The assembling of all these articles in one issue of this magazine, profusely illustrated, will make the number valuable for reference use. In the last year the *Providence Magazine*, published by the Chamber of Commerce, has been made over, and a series of special articles, similar to the one noted here, has been running. When completed (at the end of three years, according to the present plan) they will furnish a very valuable and comprehensive survey of civic conditions of Providence and of Rhode Island as a whole.

#### CONNECTICUT

*Hartford.* The State Library has received 1200 steel cases for the files on the north side of the probate vault.

*New Haven.* Four more branches of the Free Public Library have been established in public school buildings for the vacation period.

#### Middle Atlantic

##### NEW YORK

*Binghamton.* Included in a series of articles on "Seeing Binghamton first" in a local paper, was one discussing the relation between the Public Library and the children of the city—boys in particular. In another issue is an article on the library's maps and road guides, which are of value to motorists and others in planning vacation trips.

*Carthage.* The contract for the new library building was awarded July 11. Excavations were commenced July 17. It is understood that it will take practically all of the \$15,000 left in the will of the late Martha J. Corcoran for constructing the building and its equipment.

*Fredonia.* The board of directors of the D. R. Barker Free Library is soliciting consents from taxpayers for the issuance by the village of bonds in the sum of \$25,000 for the building of a new library on the site of the present one. An enabling act was passed by the legislature at the last session.

*New York City.* The American Alpine Club has deposited in the New York Public Library its collection of works on mountaineering, containing 52 volumes, 39 pamphlets, 52 periodicals, and a few miscellaneous pieces.

*New York City.* Since the American Seaman's Friend Society was incorporated in 1833, the society has shipped more than 12,000 libraries on 27,000 voyages, and these have been open to seamen of every nationality in every part of the world. Rear-Admiral Peary carried a library from the society on the steamship *Roosevelt* on both of his North Pole expeditions. The books contained in the libraries sent out numbered 641,986 and were accessible to 470,000 seamen.

*New York City.* Following its order put into effect July 4 excluding children under sixteen years of age from moving picture theaters, the Board of Health, on July 8, closed the children's rooms in all branches of the three Public Library systems in Greater New York, and children are forbidden the use of any part of the buildings. This step was taken to aid the city in its fight against the epidemic of infantile paralysis now prevailing in every section. Summer schools for children are not in session, Sunday schools are closed, and children are not allowed to gather in the playgrounds, and, until the nature of the disease and the means of its control are more fully understood, children will not be allowed to congregate in large numbers anywhere.

*New York City.* The *Engineering News* of June 29 contains, in its report of the summer meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers held that week in Pittsburgh, the result of the letter ballot taken on the question of moving the society's headquarters from its present building on West 57th street to the United Engineering Societies building on West 39th street. Of 2963 valid ballots cast, no less than 2500 voted for the change and only 390 against it. Two plans for housing the society were proposed. Plan A called for an addition of two and one-half stories to the present building in 39th street, the Society of Civil Engineers to pay for the addition up to \$250,000. Plan B was to keep the building as it is, the Civil Engineers to pay into the treasury of the United Societies \$240,000. By a vote of 1795 to 524, the final decision is left to the board of direction, but in an expression of preference 1096 favored plan A and 248 opposed it, while 194 approved plan B and 695 voted against it.

*New York City. Queens Borough P. L.* Jessie F. Hume, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Number of volumes 214,916. Circulation 1,533,289. Population 395,651; active membership 104,126. Volumes circulated per citizen 3.87. Circulation, branches only, 1,227,566 volumes; cir-

ulation per library member (including traveling library) 14.72 volumes each. Owing to insufficient appropriations, the hours of opening of two small branches were lessened, yet three branches reached and passed a circulation of 100,000 volumes. Circulation of foreign books were 38,343 volumes in twelve languages. Volumes added 28,408; withdrawn 7738. Registration for the year 34,651 persons. Two new stations were opened, at Morris Park and at Little Neck. The library now has 20 branches and 18 stations. Four stations were established in public schools, one in the county prison, and four in institutions. The school stations are open to the general public, while the last two groups are open only to the inmates of the institutions. New developments included reduction of service to 40 hours per week; centralization of branch statistics at headquarters; instruction of classes in use of catalog and of books for reference; transfer of accessioning from branches to the cataloging department; establishment of a traveling library station in the Queens County Prison; and truck delivery between branches and headquarters. A school garden was carried to a successful harvest under the direction of Poppenhusen branch, the whole community sharing the undertaking.

*Rochester.* As a result of the campaign started by the library committee of the Ad Club last spring, the club library now has a nucleus of 115 books on advertising which have been contributed by the members. To these will be added a loan collection of 400 volumes from the Rochester Public Library when the new club rooms are opened and the library placed on a working basis. The plan of the new quarters includes a large reading room, with plenty of wall space to take care of the library's growth. The collection to be loaned by the Public Library will be made of business fiction, classics and literature of value to the advertising writer. Up to this time the committee has asked for no appropriations or money donations, but through the columns of the *Bumble Bee* the members were asked to contribute any books on advertising they owned, reports of progress were made and the matter kept before them in nearly every issue. There are 530 members in the club, and those who have not yet responded will be made the subject of a special appeal later. The slogan of the committee has been "Every member give a book," and in this connection a bibliography of all advertising books which would make desirable gifts for the library will be printed and mailed to each member.

*Rochester P. L.* William F. Yust, libn. (Rpt.—1915.) During the year, 633,811 volumes were issued for home use from 4 branches, 3 sub-branches, 71 stations, 453 classrooms, and 10 playgrounds. A collection of 25 volumes has been in use at each of the 33 engine, hose, and truck houses of the Fire Bureau. The library has charge of the grade libraries in the classrooms of the public schools. These libraries consist of general children's literature, approximately 35 volumes in each of the 453 schoolrooms, for grades above the second; total, 15,673 volumes. Under the immediate care and direction of the teachers they are circulated among the children in the schools for home use. The playground libraries established by the park authorities are also under the supervision of the Public Library. This collection numbers 1000 volumes, which were circulated from 10 centers this year. The library system as yet has no central building and no central collection of books. Hence it cannot supply the demands for certain classes of material for research, large numbers of books on a given subject, costly reference books, specialized current magazines, sets of periodicals, all of which have a place only in a large central library. At present, no book purchases for it are being made, but in looking forward to it the library is receiving and caring for many highly acceptable gifts of books, pamphlets, and periodicals. The ultimate plan contemplates a magnificent building located near the center of the city, which will provide on a large scale for books, readers and administration. Total books in libraries, 73,379 volumes. Expenditures: books and binding \$16,356; rent \$2224; furniture and fixtures \$3468; building alterations and improvements for new branch \$4807; payroll \$21,557; miscellaneous \$4324; total \$52,736.

*Syracuse.* Action was taken by members of the faculty in recent conference with Chancellor James R. Day towards the erection in the near future of a library building for the exclusive use of the Medical College of Syracuse University. As proposed, the new structure will be three stories high and will involve an estimated expenditure of \$75,000. The Medical College is anxious to collect in a permanent home several valuable libraries received recently as bequests.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Bayonne.* Through the co-operation of Miss Mary G. Peters, librarian of the Bayonne Free Public Library, the Bayonne Y. M. C. A.

has been made a branch of the library. The magazines in the men's and boys' reading rooms are being supplied by the library.

*Glen Ridge.* Provided the voters of Glen Ridge authorize the purchase of a site, Henry S. Chapman will erect, in this town, a free public library building that will cost approximately \$25,000. According to plans suggested by Mr. Chapman the building will be in Italian renaissance style. The frontage on Ridgewood avenue will be sixty-two feet, and the depth thirty-eight feet.

*Hackensack.* The addition to the Johnson Public Library building, which has been under construction for nearly a year, and the repairs to the old part, are now completed. The public was invited to inspect the improvements July 8, and the regular operation of the library was resumed July 10. The addition consists of a new stack room about 50 by 35 feet in size, which when filled will accommodate about 55,000 volumes. The old stack room has been converted into a commodious and attractive reference room. The improvements and additions have been planned and executed on a scale liberal enough to supply the needs of the community for generations.

*Haddonfield.* The site for a new \$25,000 library and \$11,000 in contributions toward the building have been secured. It is expected that the remaining \$14,000 will be raised within a short time. Work on the building will be started as soon as the necessary funds are guaranteed.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Chambersburg.* An addition to the library at Wilson College has been built in memory of a former Indianapolis young woman, the late Miss Helen Spain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. Spain, whose death occurred while she was teaching at that institution. Miss Spain was president of her class in Wilson College from 1907 until she was graduated in 1910.

*Philadelphia.* The Philadelphia Free Public Library is having plans prepared for a branch to be built at York Road and Duncannon Avenue, Logan, at a cost of about \$50,000.

*Pittsburgh.* The Allegheny County Law Library will move into the new City-County Building when that structure is completed.

*Warren.* The Jefferson Memorial Library was dedicated and opened to the public June 8. The Rev. A. R. Taylor, formerly curate of Trinity Memorial Church in Warren, was the

principal speaker at the dedicatory exercises. The new library building is an example of modern fireproof construction, no wood being used in the building. The exterior of classic architecture, traditional in library building, is of limestone and marble, the general design following to some extent the Italian loggia of the Renaissance period. All the structural portions are of limestone, the marble being used only for the screens which form the rooms between the supporting members. On the main floor are the loan department, the adult room, the children's room, the study, a stack room, offices, and a room for quiet study. The basement contains, besides mechanical equipment, a rest room for employes and a supplementary stack room. On the second floor are the art gallery and museum. Five inscriptions on the building were composed by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard. They read: Literature—the storehouse of knowledge, the record of civilization, the fulcrum for the lever of progress; History—the story of the human race in conflict with nature and with its own elemental passions but ever aspiring; Biography—the stories of lives that counted in their times for love or hate, for misery and woe, or well-being and joy; Philosophy—the thoughts of men about human thinking, reasoning and imagining and the real values in human existence; Religion—reverencing truth, serving justice, practising gentleness and loving God and the neighbor. The library was given by J. P. Jefferson and E. D. Wetmore in memory of members of their families. Miss Mary C. Weiss is librarian.

#### MARYLAND

*Baltimore.* In his last quarterly report of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Dr. Bernard Steiner, librarian, made the suggestion that \$1,000,000 be raised by subscription in Baltimore to be used for a new library building. Dr. Steiner also stated in his report that branch 18 of the Pratt Library would be ready in the fall.

### The South

#### NORTH CAROLINA

The campaign for "a public library in every town" for towns having 2500 population or over has been extended to include towns of 2000, and instead of starting 19 libraries in 19 towns, 33 libraries must now be started in 33 towns. As a result of the campaign eight towns have already sought information and help in starting a library. The March-June *Bulletin*

of the State Library Commission suggests first steps in starting a library, prints a model constitution and by-laws and two articles on the value of the libraries in Charlotte and in Wilmington, written by people not officially connected with these libraries. Every town which establishes a public library, erects a building, secures a tax levy, and every library which changes from a subscription to a free public library will be placed on the honor roll of the commission. The first candidates for inclusion in the honor roll are Ahoskie, Belhaven, Durham, Elizabeth City, Greenville, Hickory, Monroe, Murphy, Rockingham, Rocky Mount, and Swansboro.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Sumter.* At a recent meeting of the library commission plans for the new library building were submitted and the contract for the building was awarded. Work on the building will be commenced as soon as the plans have been accepted by the Carnegie board. This building, together with its furniture and heating system, is expected to cost about \$10,000; the city has promised an annual donation for the upkeep of this institution of \$1000.

#### ALABAMA

*Birmingham.* The Birmingham board of city commissioners has voted the library an increase in its appropriation of one thousand dollars a month for the last four months of the present fiscal year, to be used for books and binding. This is considered significant by the library board because most city departments are still running on a very much reduced schedule because of the city's small income. The commission has assumed the responsibility in making all necessary repairs to library buildings, having the work done at the request of the library board under the supervision of the building inspection department, and at the expense of the city's general fund. The city commission has also authorized the use by the library of the city's delivery automobile one-half day each week for the delivery of books to the branches and deposit stations.

#### FLORIDA

*Ocala.* It is expected that the new Ocala Public Library will be opened sometime in July. The building is a combination of modified classical and mission design, with red tapestry brick trimmings and red tile roof. It is of brick and concrete construction throughout and is 60 x 24 feet, exclusive of outside entrance extensions. It cost approximately \$10,000.

#### KENTUCKY

*Middlesboro.* Middlesboro's Public Library at last may be opened. The Woman's Club has undertaken the task of filling the shelves with books and throwing open the building for public use. The library was built with a Carnegie grant of \$15,000, and since its completion a year and a half ago it has stood unused. The club has created a fund for the purchase of books and will seek to secure appropriations from the city.

#### LOUISIANA

*Baton Rouge.* Those interested in the Baton Rouge Library are hoping to get a \$20,000 Carnegie building. At present the library is located in one large room donated by the volunteer fire department. For this room the city furnishes lights and a fan. The library owns about 5000 volumes and has 1400 readers. It has a department of collateral reading for the high school and maintains a deposit station at the Standard Oil plant about a mile from town.

### The Central West

#### MICHIGAN

*Boyne City.* Preliminary steps have been taken to secure a Carnegie building to house the city's library of 7000 volumes, at present without adequate accommodations.

*Cedar Springs.* An important addition to Cedar Springs is the new civic center—the Congregational church building remodeled into a school annex, public library and social center, which was formally dedicated Feb. 8. This civic center was organized to provide inspiration and recreation for the entire community and is largely the work of John Luidens, superintendent of schools. Feb. 17, the first moving picture show was held here under his direction. A big audience was present at two entertainments, the first for school children and the second for the general public.

*Monroe.* The Dorsch Memorial Library bequeathed to the city by the will of the late Mrs. Edward Dorsch, an early German settler, has been formally opened to the public, and its 8700 volumes transferred from the old quarters to the new. The library is in the Dorsch homestead, built in 1850. Extensive remodeling begun last October has adapted the building to its present purpose.

*Detroit.* The board of library commissioners has sent a letter to the common council asking the submission to the people at the August primary of a proposition to bond the city for \$750,000 for the completion of the new library



building. The work of building the library was started on the authorization of a portion of the cost. A bond issue was submitted for the remainder of the cost, but it was defeated at the election one year ago. The library commission obtained another enabling act from the legislature, and now are asking that the bond issue be re-submitted.

*St. Johns.* By a small margin the effort to secure the support of the voters for a Carnegie library was defeated at the spring election. A number of organizations were working together to secure a suitable building in which to house the 4000 volumes now owned by the Ladies' Library Association. It was proposed to ask for a Carnegie grant of \$15,000 for the building.

## OHIO

*Cleveland.* The beginning of work on clearing the sites selected for the \$2,500,000 public hall and the \$2,000,000 public library was proposed as a feature for the celebration of Cleveland Day, July 22.

*Cleveland.* The right of the city to turn over the present city hall property to the board of trustees of the Public Library has been confirmed by a decision recently handed down by the Supreme Court of the state, and there is no longer any obstacle to the selection of plans and erection of the library building.

*Cleveland.* The Cleveland Engineering Society is working to raise an endowment fund of \$400,000 for the establishment of a complete library for Cleveland engineers, and an additional \$200,000 with which to erect a library building. Announcement of the library endeavor was made June 13 at the annual banquet of the society. No announcement was made as to campaign methods to be pursued in getting the money, but hope was expressed the money would be raised this year.

*Fremont.* The former home of Rutherford B. Hayes, at one time president of the United States, was given some time since to the state of Ohio by his son, Col. Webb C. Hayes, and on May 30 the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society is a trustee of the institution and has erected the present building at a cost of \$50,000. The books and manuscripts left by President Hayes will be kept here, and Colonel Hayes has established a fund of \$50,000, whose income shall be used to purchase books and other historical material for the library.

*Youngstown.* Steps have been taken toward the establishment of a Carnegie library on the South Side, to represent an investment of from \$90,000 to \$100,000. An optional price of \$40,000 has been secured on a desirable site; it is expected that the Carnegie Corporation will contribute \$50,000.

## INDIANA

*Coatesville.* The dedication of Coatesville's Carnegie Library was celebrated July 4 with all day exercises, at which Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian, was the principal speaker. The library has more than 2000 volumes.

*Evansville P. L.* Ethel F. McCollough, lbn. (Rpt.—1915). Accessions, 8433; withdrawals, 860; total, 24,480. Circulation, 157,440. New registration, 3369; total, 12,845. Receipts, \$29,179.29; expenditures, \$10,372.58, including \$7040.16 for books, binding and periodicals, \$6393.38 for salaries.

*Fort Branch.* The plans submitted by the Fort Branch library board have been accepted by the Carnegie Corporation and as soon as the blue prints are completed the contract will be let.

*Indianapolis.* A library on vocational education is being developed and classified in the vocational department of the Indiana State Department of Public Instruction, which is directing the study of the industries of the state now being made by Charles H. Winslow, an expert in industrial education and survey work.

*Notre Dame.* The corner stone of Notre Dame's new quarter million dollar library was formally laid June 11.

*Warsaw.* The contract for a Carnegie library building in Warsaw was awarded July 6. The appropriation is for a building to cost not more than \$15,000. The library is to be completed and ready for use by Dec. 1, 1916.

## ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* The persistent efforts made by President Harper to secure funds for a suitable building for the University of Chicago, and the subsequent erection and opening of the building, are described in the chapter entitled "Later buildings of the first quarter-century" in Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed's "History of the University of Chicago." Two exterior views of the library and one of the main reading room accompany the text.

*Evanston P. L.* Mary B. Lindsay, lbn. (Rpt. June 1, 1913—May 31, 1915). Acces-



sions, 3264; withdrawals, 846; total, 52,056 volumes. Circulation, 212,081. New registration for 1915, 2153; total, 10,237. Receipts, \$35,522.43; expenditures, \$24,198.68, including \$106.4 for books, \$461.41 for periodicals, \$1112.27 for binding, \$14,322.22 for salaries.

*Plano.* Little Rock Township P. L. Maude E. Henning, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 1, 1916.) Accessions, 474; withdrawals, 66; total, 7382. Circulation, 15,830. Receipts, \$2512.70; expenditures, \$1409.62, including \$427.05 for books and magazines, \$87.04 for binding, \$279.38 for salaries.

## The Northwest

### WISCONSIN

*Madison F. L.* Mary A. Smith, lbn. (40th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions, 3875; withdrawals, 886; total, 35,779. Circulation, 186,631. New registration, 3803; total, 18,341. Receipts, \$20,294.87; expenditures, \$14,636.20, including \$2723.02 for books, \$472.61 for periodicals, \$835.75 for binding, \$6393.38 for salaries.

*Milwaukee.* Upon the recommendation of M. C. Potter, superintendent of schools, public library branches will be established where night schools are held. This will be for the benefit of children who attend the night classes and lack opportunity to secure books from the main library.

*Milwaukee. State Normal School L.* Delia G. Ovitiz, lbn. (Rpt.—1916.) Accessions, 56,724 books, 200 pamphlets; withdrawn, 7252 volumes; total resources, 49,472 volumes, 9000 pamphlets, 8208 pictures, 480 clippings. Circulation, 65,154. In accordance with a new Wisconsin law the Normal School is giving instruction in library methods.

### MINNESOTA

*Crookston.* A large colored copy of Blashfield's "Source of the Mississippi" has been hung in the library. It is a copy of the painting in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, and was purchased with the fund raised by votes during the State Art Exhibit in 1914. A victrola has been purchased for the library, as the free concerts on Sunday afternoon have proved so successful.

*Dawson.* A gift of \$9000 has been received from the Carnegie Corporation, and a suitable site has been purchased on the main street. The building will be heated from the city power plant.

*Hibbing.* Plans are being made to enlarge the library building at a cost of about \$55,000. Following the closing of the saloons, a branch reading room was opened in the heart of the city where many saloons formerly flourished. A total of 2265 men visited the room during the month of April.

*Minneapolis.* Plans for co-ordination of activities were discussed at a preliminary meeting of the school, the park and the library boards in June. By co-operation it is hoped there will not be a duplication of improvements in some parts of the city while other parts are neglected.

*Minneapolis.* In an address to the alumni, June 8, President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota, indicated that the university will go before the state legislature at its next session and ask provision for an adequate library, a new administration building and additional space for playgrounds, as primary necessities.

*Northfield.* A considerable change has been instituted in the government of the Carleton College Library. The faculty library committee has been abolished and in its place one of its members, Dr. W. M. Patton, has been appointed director of the library. A. D. Keator, of the Minneapolis Public Library, becomes the professional member with the title associate librarian.

*St. Paul.* Since the fireproof stack room of the new library building is now available for storage purposes the city library authorities are renewing their efforts to complete the library collection of St. Paul documents, books, maps, views and pamphlets. A large collection, containing several rare maps, has already been turned over by civic departments.

### IOWA

*Council Bluffs.* M. F. Rohrer, who has served continuously as a member of the board of trustees of the Free Public Library of Council Bluffs, for over twenty-eight years, retired upon the expiration of his term, July 1. Mr. Rohrer has served as president, treasurer or secretary much of the time.

### MONTANA

*Hamilton.* On July 5 the books were moved from the old library rooms in the city hall into the recently completed Carnegie Library. After acceptance by the city council a formal opening and dedication of the new building will be made.

*Roundup.* The plan to issue \$20,000 in bonds for the construction of a city hall and public library was decisively beaten at the special election, June 26, despite the fact that the total vote was one-third less than the registration. The library movement which was initiated last winter by a committee from fraternal organizations and the Woman's Club, will probably be abandoned for the present.

## NEBRASKA

*Omaha.* The public library board at the November election is planning to submit a \$250,000 bond issue for an addition to the library building in which an art museum would be located.

## The Southwest

## MISSOURI

*Kansas City.* Contracts for the extension to the Public Library were let July 6 by the Board of Education under six bids, aggregating \$206,289. A time limit of one year is attached to the general contract.

*Nevada.* The Nevada library board let the contract for the construction of the new Carnegie Library June 19. The building will be of Hytex gray chinchilla brick, with trimmings of Carthage stone. Work was commenced in June, and the building is to be completed by Dec. 1 of this year.

*St. Louis.* The St. Louis Public Library has instituted a traveling library similar to the county book wagons of Maryland. A motor truck, equipped with 385 books, visits each of the 16 city playgrounds once each week to distribute books to the children. An assistant from the branch nearest the playground meets the wagon and charges the books.

## OKLAHOMA

*Sapulpa.* The site for the new Carnegie Library has been selected, and as soon as plans have been drawn up, building operations will be started.

## KANSAS

*Halstead.* Bids for the \$7500 Carnegie Library were opened July 17. Dark rough brick, with stone trim and red tile roof is the material selected. The interior will be finished in oak. The old city library which has been maintained by taxation, contains 12,000 volumes. Substantial additions will be made to this number when more space is available.

## TEXAS

*Dallas.* Additional bookstacks, which will hold over 10,000 volumes, are now under construction at the Public Library.

*Houston.* The Carnegie Library has opened a branch at the Brackenridge School, which will be open every Tuesday and Saturday afternoons. Miss Irene Parsons is librarian. It is planned to establish a reading room, with newspaper and magazine files for the people of the outlying parts of the fifth ward.

*Waco P. L.* Pauline McCauley, lbn. (Rpt. —1915.) Accessions, 2760; withdrawn, 359; total, 20,211. Circulation, 107,590. New registration, 2124; total, 8011. Expenditures, \$2800.76, including \$1805.77 for books, \$250.90 for periodicals, \$3.75 for back number periodicals.

## COLORADO

*Sterling.* The town of Sterling is to build a Carnegie library in its civic center. The building is to cost not more than \$12,500. Work will be well under way by fall.

## The Pacific Coast

## OREGON

*Eugene.* The sum of \$5000 will be expended toward the upbuilding of law and architectural libraries at the University of Oregon next year. The money was voted by the board of regents recently; the money will be divided between the two schools, but the larger portion will be spent in the purchase of law books.

## CALIFORNIA

*Berkeley.* The library of the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry, located here, now consists of about 10,200 bound volumes and 9100 pamphlets. It is particularly rich in the history and literature of Unitarianism, and all the leading theological periodicals of Europe and America are taken.

*Colusa.* A County Free Library with headquarters at Colusa and in charge of a trained librarian, will be established in July. Branches will be opened in various parts of the county in charge of custodians.

*Dinuba.* In the fire which destroyed the Chamber of Commerce building the city library was burned June 16. The library was soon to have been moved into the new building, which is nearly finished. The loss by the fire will necessitate a new collection of books for the shelves.

*Los Angeles.* The opening of the Boyle Heights branch of the public library, June 29, was celebrated by a three-day carnival and street fair. All proceeds derived from the carnival were used to defray the debts incurred in erecting the branch library.

*Madera.* The property for the new Carnegie Library was purchased July 6 for \$13,000. The close proximity of the court house block, the Lincoln school building and grounds and the county park is in line with the civic center plan.

*Oakdale.* The supervisors, on July 13, accepted the tender of a donation of \$7000 from the Carnegie Corporation for the branch library at Oakdale. The board also set aside \$700 per year for the maintenance of the library. This action was made necessary by the fact that the Oakdale library is a branch of the county library, and is maintained at county expense. The Oakdale Woman's Improvement Club has donated a site for a new building which will be erected from the \$7000 donation.

*Oakland.* The new Carnegie branch in Melrose was formally opened in July. The building cost \$35,000, and is one of the four similar institutions in course of construction in different quarters of Oakland.

*Red Bluff.* Mrs. Herbert Kraft, who died early in June, bequeathed to the Herbert Kraft Library in Red Bluff the sum of \$5000 to be held in trust, the income to be applied to the maintenance of the juvenile book department. Mrs. Kraft built and furnished the library at a cost of \$50,000.

*Stockton.* The Board of Supervisors has voted to establish a San Joaquin County Free Library in accordance with the 1911 ruling of the Assembly. July 5 was the date set for carrying the resolution into effect. Some opposition to the action has been made on the ground that the present service by the Stockton County Library is more efficient and economical than that which the proposed library could offer.

### Philippine Islands

An act "to authorize, in the interest of the efficiency and uniformity of the public service, the consolidation of the Philippine Library, the division of archives, patents, copyrights and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau, and the law and library division of the Philippine Assembly, to form an organization to be known as 'Philippine Library and Museum,' under the administrative control of the secretary of public instruction," was enacted by the third Philippine legislature on Feb. 4. The director of the library and museum, and his assistants, will be appointed by the governor-general, with the approval of the Upper

House of the Philippine Legislature. The new organization takes over the powers and duties of the various divisions consolidated in it. Two copies of every publication printed in the Philippines are to be deposited in the library. The full text of the act is printed in the *Bulletin* of the Philippine Library for March, 1916.

### Foreign

#### GREAT BRITAIN

*Norwich P. L.* George 'A. Stephen, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1916.) Accessions in all collections, 2326 volumes and 456 pamphlets; total in lending library, 18,506 volumes. New registration, 2482; total, 7614. Circulation, 105,628 volumes. The series of classified and annotated catalogs of the books in the lending library which have been printed every other month in the *Readers' Guide* since Nov., 1911, was completed in the May issue, and in subsequent issues a series of special catalogs of literature relating to Norfolk celebrities was started. The "local collection" was increased by 250 volumes and 439 pamphlets during the year, but the work of the Norfolk and Norwich Photographic Survey, and of the Borrow House Museum, has been practically at a standstill. The library distributed several thousands of the leaflets issued by the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, and has admitted all soldiers billeted in Norwich to full use of its resources. About 1300 books and magazines, partly worn books from the library and partly volumes secured through public appeals, were forwarded to the Camps Library, and the proceeds of a Shakespeare lecture in May were promised to the same organization.

#### HOLLAND

In the article on the Public Library of Hilversum, Holland, published in the May JOURNAL, a typographical error was made in the number of books lent in 1915. The figure as printed was 4815, when it should have read 48,151. The circulation of this library has more than doubled in five years, for in 1911 only 23,933 books were issued for home use.

### Bibliographical Notes

Study club outlines, with bibliographies on "Twentieth century literature," "Michigan," and "South America," prepared by Helen Thomas, of the Michigan State Library, are printed in the *Michigan Library Bulletin* for March-April.

A lecture on "Shakespeare and the English ideal," delivered by Dr. H. C. Beeching, dean of Norwich, under the auspices of the Norwich (Eng.) Public Library, is printed in the June issue of the library's monthly, *Readers' Guide*.

Under the caption, "Michigan's contribution to art," the *Michigan Library Bulletin* for March-April prints a list of Michigan artists, with brief biographical sketches. The list is taken from "Biographical sketches of American artists," compiled by the Michigan State Library last year.

Dr. George F. Black, of the New York Public Library, has a short article on "Romani and Dard" in the library's *Bulletin* for May. The article is chiefly a comparative list of words found in both languages, and is the third article on Romani to appear in the *Bulletin*. Its two predecessors were also edited by Dr. Black.

A catalog of more than 2200 Catholic books in the Free Library of Philadelphia has been issued by the Catholic Alumni Sodality of that city. It is the intention of the sodality to place copies of the catalog in all the branches of the Free Library, and other libraries, in educational institutions and in Catholic club libraries.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board has just issued a third edition of Margaret Brown's "Mending and repair of books," the revision having been made by Gertrude Stiles, the supervisor of binding in the Cleveland Public Library. This edition, like its predecessors, is intended for the guidance of the librarian who is inexperienced in the work and whose knowledge must be gained through self-instruction.

In the "Digest of state laws relating to public education" (U. S. Bur. of Educ. bull., 1915, no. 17) pages 770-784 are given up to a summary of the laws relating to public school libraries in the various states of the Union. The A. L. A. exhibit at San Francisco last summer is described and illustrated in the Bureau's first bulletin of the 1916 series, "Education exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition."

Uncommonly attractive are the catalogs of "Fiction" and "Recent poetry" issued this summer by the City Library of Springfield, Mass. Pleasing in typography and format, the fiction catalog contains in two lists, arranged by author and by title, about 3000 of the best English novels in the library, while the poetry

list is an annotated record of some of the best contemporary poetry added to the library since 1908.

In a large consignment of books which the Iowa State Library recently received from Germany, all the maps of German territory and the general views of cities were cut out of the volumes. The military censor backed the action, it is said, in order that no recent maps of Germany should get into the hands of the enemy. Accompanying the explanation was the promise that the books would be restored in satisfactory condition when the war is over.

A list of "1600 business books" compiled by Sarah B. Ball, librarian of the Business branch of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., has been published for them by the H. W. Wilson Company. The book is by no means, of course, a complete list of business literature, and the word "business" is used elastically, many subjects of only indirect relation to business being included. Acknowledgment is made of the co-operation of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in the publication of the catalog. The bibliography is in dictionary arrangement, with entries under author, title, and subject. Entries are very brief, giving only author, title, and date. The price of the list is 75c.

Two numbers of the *Agricultural Index* have been issued by the H. W. Wilson Co. It is a subject index, on the lines of the *Readers' Guide*, to the leading scientific and technical journals dealing with the art and practice of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and the allied subjects of entomology, botany, bacteriology, including fruit culture, gardenings, dairying and stock breeding. Twenty-six of the best known farm journals are indexed, also bulletins of the state and Federal departments, giving the latest scientific researches and discoveries, as well as publications of the agricultural and horticultural associations for the improvement of rural life. The *Index* will be issued five times a year. Each new number includes all references in the earlier numbers combined in one alphabet and brought up to date of issue.

Recognizing the value of having collected in one place the records, too often scattered and lost, of the early days of any organization, the executive committee of the Keystone State Library Association has published in a 63-page pamphlet a short history of the association from its organization in 1901 to the

present year. The work of preparation was performed by William F. Stevens, librarian of the Carnegie Library in Homestead and president of the association in 1915. A brief opening survey of the early libraries in Pennsylvania is followed by a report of each meeting, with its program. Tabulations of the meetings held, officers elected, and nominating committees; a list of the members, past and present; the constitution and by-laws of the association; a bibliographical index to articles by or about the association and its members; and a list of all the public, institutional and school libraries of the state, are included in this pamphlet.

### LIBRARY ECONOMY

#### CLASSIFICATION

Library of Congress. Classification: Class D. Universal and Old World history. Gov. Prtg. Off. 633 p. 75 c. (Printed as manuscript.)

#### LIBRARIES

Dana, John Cotton. Libraries; addresses and essays. H. W. Wilson Co. 299 p. \$1.80.

#### SCHOOLS, RELATIONS WITH

Ayres, Leonard P., and McKinnie, Adele. The public library and the public schools. Cleveland, O.: Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation. 93 p. 25 c. (Cleveland Education Survey.)

### RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### GENERAL

WELDAY, JOHN OLIVER. Debaters' manual; a compilation containing affirmative and negative arguments upon fifty questions of present interest; including a statement of each question and the definition of its significant terms. Girard, Kan.: Appeal to Reason. bibl. \$1.25.

#### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

##### MUNITION WORKERS

Books for munition workers. (In Norwich, Eng., P. L., *Readers' Guide*, Je., 1916. p. 69-71.)

##### PARENTS

Seattle P. L. Some books for parents. Seattle P. L. 4 p. bibl. (In *Weekly Poster*, no. 6.)

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### ADVERTISING

A list of books on advertising. Iowa City: University of Iowa, 1915. 4 p. bibl.

A list of recent books on advertising. (In the *Bulletin of the American Library Association*, Ja., 1916.)

#### AGRICULTURAL COMMERCE

Huebner, Grover G. Agricultural commerce. Appleton, 1915. bibl.

#### AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Proceedings of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations for 1915. List of congressional bills relating to agricultural extension, 1909-1913. 20 p. bibl.

#### AGRICULTURE

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. List of bulletins of different departments relating to farm management. Washington: Office of Farm Management of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. 6 p.

Wallace, De Witt, comp. Getting the most out of farming; a selected list of publications, of value to the farmer and farmer's wife. Free distribution by the government and state experiment stations. St. Paul: Webb Pub. Co. 128 p. 35 c.

#### AUTOMOBILES

Detroit Public Library. Automobiles; selected list of books. 14 p.

#### BIOLOGY

Needham, James George, and Lloyd, John Thomas. The life of inland waters; an elementary text book of fresh-water biology for American students. Ithaca, N. Y.: Comstock Pub. Co. 7 p. bibl. \$3.

#### BRAHMS, JOHANNES

Lee, E. M. Brahms, the man and his music. Scribner. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

#### BUSINESS

Ball, Sarah B., comp. 1600 business books. H. W. Wilson Co. 166 p. 75 c.

Gowin, E. B. The executive and his control of men. Macmillan, 1915. bibl. \$1.50.

A list of books on business English and business correspondence. (In *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, Mr., 1915.)

A list of business books. (In *Wisconsin Library Bull.*, Je., 1915.)

#### CALIFORNIA—GEOLOGY

Dickerson, Roy Ernest. Stratigraphy and fauna of the Tejon Eocene of California. Berkeley, Cal.: University of California. bibl. \$1.60 n.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA—COMMERCE

U. S. Dept. of Commerce. Central America as an export field; by Gerrard Harris and others. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 5 p. bibl.

#### CHEMISTRY

Thorpe, F. Hall. Outlines of industrial chemistry; a text-book for students; with assistance in revision from Warren K. Lewis. Macmillan. bibl. \$3.75 n.

#### CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare. (In Norwich, Eng., P. L., *Readers' Guide*, Je., 1916. p. 72-77.)

#### CITY MANAGER PLAN

City manager plan. bibl. p. 545. (In *Transactions of the Commonwealth Club of California*, Dec., 1915.)

Ryan, Oswald. Municipal freedom. Doubleday, 1915. 12 p. bibl. \$1.

#### COLLEGES

American colleges and universities. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Je., 1916. p. 248-257.)

#### COMMERCE

Johnson, E. R., and others. History of domestic and foreign commerce of the United States. Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1915. 24 p. bibl.

#### CONDUCT OF LIFE

Fisher, Dorothea Frances Canfield (Mrs. James R. Fisher.) Self-reliance; a practical and informal discussion of methods of teaching self-reliance, initiative and responsibility to modern children. Bobbs-Merrill. bibl. \$1 n.

#### COST OF LIVING

A bibliography and digest of more important literature on the cost of living for workingmen's families in New York. (In *Rpt. of Bur. of Standards*, 1915.)

#### CRIME

Bibliography on crime of the city of Chicago. 2 p. (In *Rpt. of the City Council Committee*, 1915.)

#### DRAMA

Beegle, Mary Porter, and Crawford, Jack Randall. Community drama and pageantry. Yale University. 78 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

List of plays for high school and college production prepared by the committee on plays for secondary schools and colleges of the Drama League of America. Chicago: Drama League of America. 41 p.



## ENGINEERING

Fish, J. C. L. Engineering economics: first principles. McGraw, 1915. 27 p. bibl. \$2.

## EUROPEAN WAR

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, My., 1916. p. 456-471.)

## EXPLOSIVES

Storm, Christian George. The analysis of permissible explosives. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Bull. 96.)

## GASOLENE

Rittman, Walter F., and others. Manufacture of gasoline and benzene-toluene from petroleum and other hydrocarbons; with a bibliography composed by M. S. Howard. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 46 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Bull. no. 114.)

## GERMANY—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Krüger, Fritz-Konrad. Government and politics of the German empire. World Bk. Co., 1915. 33 p. bibl. \$1.20.

## HEREDITY

Conklin, Edwin Grant. Heredity and environment in the development of men. Norman W. Harris lectures for 1914 at Northwestern University. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 9 p. bibl. \$2 n.

## HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE

Russell. Sage Foundation Library. Hospital social service: a selected bibliography. 4 p. (Bull. no. 17. Je., 1916.)

## HOUSING

An A-B-C of housing. Commission of Immigration and Housing of California, 1915. bibl.

## INDIA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Bose, Sudhindra. Some aspects of British rule in India. Iowa City: University of Iowa. 7 p. bibl. 80 c.

## IRISH IN THE U. S.

Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck, comp. Bibliography on Irish in the United States. (In *Bull. of Bibliography*, Ja., 1916. p. 22-24.)

## KANSAS

Kansas State Historical Society. A list of books indispensable to a knowledge of Kansas history and literature; issued as an aid to libraries and students. 16 p.

## LABOR

Commons, J. R., and Andrews, J. B. Principles of labor legislation. Harper. 26 p. bibl. \$2.

Rider, Harry A., comp. Direct labor versus contract system in municipal work—a bibliography. *Spec. Libs.*, Je., 1916. p. 100-104.

## LAW, INTERNATIONAL

Hall, A. B. Outline of international law. La Salle, Ill.: La Salle Extension University, 1915. 15 p. bibl. \$1.75.

Wright, Philip Quincy. The enforcement of international law through municipal law in the United States. Urbana: University of Illinois. 9 p. bibl. \$1.25.

## LITERATURE—ENGLISH

Wells, John Edwin, comp. and ed. A manual of the writings in Middle English, 1050-1400. Published under the auspices of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. New Haven: Yale University. bibl. \$5 n.

## MILK

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Present status of the pasteurization of milk. 16 p. bibl. (Bull. 342.)

## MILTON, JOHN

Thompson, Elbert N. S. John Milton; topical bibliography. Yale Univ. Press. 104 p. \$1.15 n.

## MINIMUM WAGE

U. S. Labor Statistics Bur. Minimum wage legislation in the U. S. and foreign countries. 7 p. bibl. (Miscellaneous series 8, 1915.)

## MIRROR-WRITING

Fuller, Justin K. The psychology and physiology of mirror-writing. Berkeley, Cal.: University of California. 4 p. bibl. 65 c.

## MISSIONS

Ferris, Anita Brockway, comp. Missionary program material; for use with boys and girls. New York: Missionary Educational Movement of United States and Canada. bibl. 50 c.

Mason, Alfred DeWitt, D.D. Outlines of missionary history. Doran. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

## MONROE DOCTRINE

Hart, Albert Bushnell. Monroe doctrine. Little. 17 p. bibl.

McCutcheon, Lydia M. Bibliography on the subject Resolved: That the Monroe doctrine should be discontinued. Seattle: University of Washington. 15 p.

## MYTHOLOGY

Gray, Louis Herbert, ed. The mythology of all races. In 13 v. v. 10, North American; by Hartley Burr Alexander. Boston: Marshall Jones Co. 11 p. bibl. \$6, \$8.

## NAVIES

Some of the principal navies of the world. Office of Naval Intelligence, 1915. bibl.

## NEGRO

Work, Monroe N., ed. Annual encyclopedia of the negro, 1914-15. Tuskegee, Ala.: Negro Year Book Pub. Co., 1915. bibl. 25 c.

## NEW YORK CITY—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Baker, Mrs. Abigail Gunn, and Ware, Abby Huntington. Municipal government of the City of New York. Ginn. 4 p. bibl. 90 c.

## PEACE PROPAGANDA

Holmes, John Haynes, D.D. New wars or old; being a statement of radical pacifism in terms of force versus non-resistance, with special reference to the facts and problems of the great war. Dodd, Mead. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

## NEMATODA

Hall, Maurice C. Nematode parasites of mammals of the orders *Rodentia*, *Lagomorpha* and *Hyrracoida*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution. 16 p. bibl.

## PATHOLOGY

Burnett, Samuel Howard. Outline of lectures in special pathology. Ithaca, N. Y.: Carpenter & Co. bibl. 90 c.

## PLANTS—DISEASES OF

Bibliographies: 1. Recent literature concerning plant disease prevention by C. C. Rees and Wallace MacFarlane; 2. Non-parasitic diseases of plants by C. W. Lantz. (In circular no. 183 of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.)

## PORTO RICO—BIRDS

Wetmore, Alexander. Birds of Porto Rico. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. no. 326.)

## PREPAREDNESS

Levermore, Charles H. Prepared for what? Boston: World Peace Foundation. bibl. Free on request.

Robinson, Ernest Franklin. Military preparedness and the engineer. New York: Clark Bk. Co. 8 p. bibl. \$1.50.

## PRINTING TRADES

Report of an industrial survey of Cincinnati in printing trades. Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, 1915. 2 p. bibl.

## RAILROADS

Pratt, Edwin A. The rise of rail-power in war and conquest, 1833-1914; with a bibliography. Lipincott. 21 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

## RAILROADS—TERMINALS

Bureau of Railway Economics Library, Washington, D. C. List of references on railroad terminals. 41 typewritten p.

## RAILWAY MOTOR CARS

List of references on railway motor cars, prepared by the Bureau of Railway Economics. (In *Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine*, beginning with Feb., 1916.)

## RELIGION

Cleveland, Catherine C. The great revival in the West, 1797-1805. Univ. of Chicago Press. 10 p. bibl. \$1 n.

## SCULPTURE

Fowler, Harold North. History of sculpture. Macmillan. 14 p. bibl. \$2 n.

## SHOES

Allen, Frederick James. The shoe industry. Boston: Vocation Bur. of Boston. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25.

## SINGLE TAX

Young, Arthur Nichols. The single tax movement in the United States. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

## SOCIOLOGY

Gillette, James Morris. Sociology. Chicago: McClurg. 7 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (National social science series.)

Parmelee, Maurice. Poverty and social progress. Macmillan. 13 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

## SOUTH CAROLINA—HISTORY

Boucher, Chauncey Samuel. The nullification controversy in South Carolina. University of Chicago. 18 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

## TAGALOG LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Cayton, Geronimo C. Tagalog novels in the Filipiniana division, Philippine Library. (Concluded.) (In *Bull. of the Philippine L., F.*, 1916. p. 47-48.)

## TEACHERS—HOUSING OF

Kellogg, R. S., in co-operation with the U. S. Bur. of Education. Bull. on Teachers' cottages. National Lumber Manufacturers' Assn. 58 p. bibl.

## TRUSTS

Resolved: That the true solution of the trust problem lies in the direction of the regulation of combination rather than the breaking up of combination and the restoring of competition. (In "Both sides; briefs for debate." *The Independent*, 1913. p. 11. 25 c.)

## UMBILICUS

Cullen, Thomas Stephen. Embryology, anatomy, and diseases of the umbilicus; together with diseases of the urachus. Philadelphia: Saunders. bibl. \$7.50 n.

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Bloomfield, Meyer. Youth, school, and vocation. Houghton, 1915. 5 p. bibl.

Jacobs, Charles Louis, comp. Vocational guidance bibliography. Sacramento: California State Bd. of Education. 24 p.

## WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Stillwell, Margaret B. Checklist of eulogies and funeral orations on the death of George Washington; December, 1799—February, 1800. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., My.*, 1916. p. 403-450.)

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE

New York Times book review, July 17, 1915. Bibliography on woman suffrage.

Wilson, J. L. Woman suffrage: a study outline. H. W. Wilson. bibl. 25 c.

## YEAR BOOKS, COMMERCIAL

Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of commercial year-books and similar publications. (In *Spec. Libr., My.*, 1916. p. 86-88.)

## Open Round Table

## A QUERY ABOUT VERTICAL FILES

We have an inquiry as to what business equipment firm regularly manufactures the largest size vertical file drawer. The inquirer does not mean any of the very large map "cabinets," but sectional drawers of regular vertical file style equipped with rod, guides, follower block, etc. The Library Bureau manufactures one about 18 in. by 12 in., we are told, but this inquirer desires one about 20 in. by 16 in.—and at a not too exorbitant price per section. Can anyone give us this information?

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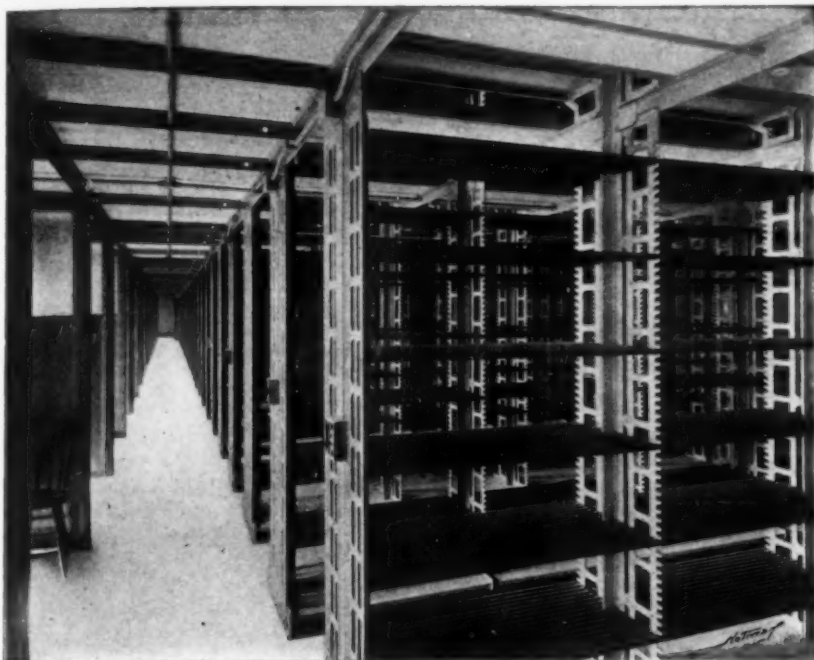
Sept. 6-8. Minnesota Library Association. Annual meeting, Virginia.

Sept. 11-16. New York Library Association. "Library week," Richfield Springs.

Oct. 11-13. Wisconsin Library Association. 25th annual meeting, Milwaukee.

Oct. 11-13. Illinois Library Association. Annual meeting, Ottawa, Ill.

Oct. 12-14. Keystone State Library Association. Annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.



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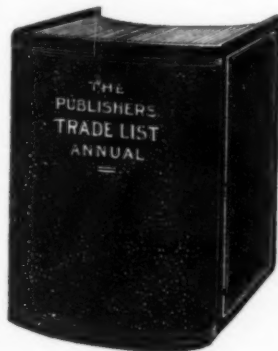
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